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Destiny!
1879.

Born to the purple, lying stark and dead,
Transfixed with poisoned arrows, 'neath the sun
Of brazen Africa! Thy grave is one,
Foredated youth (on whom were visited
Follies and sins not thine), whereat the world,
Heartless howe'er it be, will pause to sing
A dirge, to breathe a sigh, a wreath to fling
Of rosemary and rue with bay-leaves curled.
Enmeshed in toils ambitious, not thine own,
Immortal, loved boy-prince, thou tak'st thy stand
With early doomed Don Carlos, hand in hand
With mild-browed Arthur, Geoffrey's murdered son.
Louis the Dauphin lifts his thorn-ringed head,
And welcomes thee, his brother, 'mongst the dead.
—*Emma Lazarus, in Scribner.*

On the Channel-Boat.

"What! Fred, you here? I didn't see
You come aboard at Dover.
met the Browns last week: they said
That you were coming over,
But didn't say how soon."
"Oh, yes,
I came by the Britannic;
And what a rush there were for berths!
'Twas almost like a panic.
I'm mighty glad to meet you, Will:
Where are you going?"
"Paris."
"Good! so am I. I've got to meet
My cousin, Charley Harris,
To-morrow. He and I have planned
A little trip together
Through Switzerland on foot; I hope
We'll have some decent weather."
"Take care there! hold your hat: it blows."
"Yes; how this steamer tosses!
I'm never seasick: Charlie is,
Though, every time he crosses.
Who's with you, Will?"
"I'm traveling with
My sister and my mother:
They're both below. I came on deck:
It's close enough to smother
Down there. These chaps don't care a snap
For ventilation, hang 'em!
Where did you stop in London? We
Were stopping at the Langham."
"You were? Why, so was I. But then
I only got there Sunday
At breakfast time, and went away
The afternoon of Monday;
And yet within that short sojourn
I lost my heart completely:
Such style! such eyes! such rosy cheeks!
Such lips that smiled so sweetly!
I only saw her twice, and then—
Don't laugh—'twas at a distance;
But, Will, my boy, I tell you what,
In all my blest existence
I ne'er before set eyes upon
A girl so really splendid.
But, pshaw! I couldn't stay, and so
My short-lived visions ended.
I don't suppose she'll ever know
How I, a stranger, love her."
"Who was she, Fred?"
"Ah! that's just it:
I couldn't e'en discover
Her name, or anything at all
About her. Broken-hearted,
I saw it wasn't any use
To try; so off I started,
And here I am, disconsolate."
"All for an unknown charmer?
Your're soft, my boy. Let's stroll abaft:
The sea is growing calmer;
Or forward, if you like. The view
May make your feelings rally.
We're drawing near to France, in half
An hour shall be at Calais.
See! there's the town, and, just this side
The port with shipping in it;
And, there, beyond, you see the spires,
And "
"Here, Will, stop a minute.
By Jove! look there! that girl in gray,
With red flowers in her bonnet!
I do declare—I—yes—it's she:
I'd take my oath upon it.
What luck! If I had only known!
How can it be I missed her?
Look! here she comes!"
"Why, Fred, you fool!
That girl in gray's my sister!"
—*Geo. L. Catlin, in Lippincott.*

FOUND ON THE TRACK.

Wet and dreary. It is midwinter: the scene is Kirklington, on the London and Northwestern; the time 10.45; just after the night mail has flashed through without stopping, bound for Liverpool and the North. The railway officials—pointsmen, signalmen, porters, platelayers—are collecting preparatory to going off duty for the night.

"Where's Dan?" asks one of the crowd upon the platform.

"I saw him in the hut just after the 10.45 went through. Can't have come to any harm, surely."

"No; he said he'd seen something drop from the train, and he went down the line to pick it up."

And Dan had picked up something. It was a basket—a common white wicker basket—with a lid fastened down by a string. What did it contain? Refreshments? Dirty clothes? What?

A baby! a child half a dozen weeks old, no more; a pink and white piece of human china as fragile as Dresden and as delicately fashioned and tinted as biscuit or Rose Pompadour.

"Where did you come across it?" asked one.

"Lying on the line, just where it fell. Perhaps it didn't fall; perhaps it was chucked out. What matter? I've got it and got to look after it; that's enough for me. Some day maybe I'll come across them as owns it, and then they shall pay me and take it back."

"Is there nothing about him? Turn him over."

The little mite's linen was white and of fine material, but he lay upon an old shawl and a few bits of dirty flannel. All they found was a dilapidated purse—a common snaplock bag-purse of faded brown leather. Inside was a brass thimble, a pawn ticket and the half of a Bank of England note for £100.

"What good's half a bank note to you?"

"Half a loaf's better than no bread."

"Yes; but you can eat one, but you can't pass the other. Won't you catch it from your wife! How'll you face her, Dan? What'll she say?"

"She'll say I done quite right," replied Dan, stoutly. "She's a good sort, God bless her."

"So are you, Dan; that's a fact. God bless you, too," said more than one rough voice in softened accents. "Perhaps the child'll bring you luck after all."

* * * * *

Winter-tide again six years later, but this season is wet and slushy. Once more we are at Kirklington, a long straggling village, which might have slumbered on in obscurity forever had not the Northwestern line been carried close by it, to give it a place in Bradshaw and a certain importance as a junction and center for goods traffic. But the activity was all about the station. All the permanent officials had houses and cottages there; in the village lived only the field laborers who worked at the neighboring estate, or sometimes lent their hand for a job of navvying on the line. These poor folk had a gruesome life of it, a hard hand-to-mouth struggle for bare existence against perpetual privation, accompanied by unremitting toil.

A new parson—Harold Treffry—had come lately to Kirklington. He was an earnest, energetic young man, who had won his spurs in the East End parish, and had now accepted this country living because it seemed to open up a new field of usefulness. He had plunged bravely into the midst of his work; he was forever going up and down among his parishioners, solacing and comforting, preaching manful endurance and trustfulness to all.

He is now paying round of parochial visits, accompanied by an old college chum, who is spending some days with him.

"Yonder," said Treffry, pointing to a thin thread of smoke which rose from some gaunt trees into the sullen wintry air, "yonder is the house—if, indeed, it deserves so grand a name—the hovel, rather, of one whose case is the hardest of all the hard ones in my unhappy cure. This man is a mere hedger and ditcher, one who works for any master, most often for the railway, but who is never certain of a job all the year round. He has a swarm of young children, and he has just lost his wife. He is absolutely prostrated; aghast, probably, at the future before him, and his utter incapacity to do his duty by his motherless little ones. Jack!" said the parson, stopping short suddenly, and looking straight into his companions face, "I wonder whether you could rouse him? If you could only get him to make a sign; to cry or laugh or take the smallest interest in common affairs. Jack, I believe you're the very man. You might get at him through the children?—that marvelous hanky-panky of yours, those surprising tricks; a child takes to you naturally at once. Try and make friends with these. Perhaps, when the father sees them interested and amused, he may warm a little, speak, perhaps, approve, perhaps smile, and in the end give in. Jack, will you try?"

Jack Newbiggin was by profession a conveyancer, but nature had intended him for a new Houdin, or a Wizard of the North. He was more than half a professional by the time he was full-grown. In addition to the quick eye and the facile wrist, he had the rarer gifts of suave manner and the face of brass.

They entered the miserable dwelling together. The children—eight of them—were skirmishing all over the floor. They were quite unmanageable, and beyond the control of the eldest sister, who was busied in setting out the table for the mid-day meal; one other child, of six or seven, a bright-eyed, exceedingly beautiful boy, the least—were not nature's vagaries well known—likely to be born among and belong to such surroundings, stood between the legs of the man himself, who had his back to the visitors and was crouching low over the scanty fire.

The man turned his head for a moment, gave a blank stare, than an imperceptible nod, and once more he glowered down upon the fire.

"Here, little ones, do you see this gentleman? he's a conjuror. Know what a conjuror is, Tommy?" cried the parson, catching up a mite of four or five from the floor. "No, not you; nor you, Sarah; nor you, Jacky"—and he ran through all their names.

They had now ceased their gambols, and were staring hard at their visitors—the moment was propitious; Jack Newbiggin began. He had fortunately filled his pockets with nuts, oranges, and cakes before leaving the parsonage, so he had half his apparatus ready to hand.

The pretty boy had very soon left the father at the fire, and had come over to join in the fun, going back, however, to exhibit his share of the spoil and describe voluminously what had occurred. This and the repeated shouts of laughter seemed to produce some impression on him. Presently he looked over his shoulder, and said—but without animation—

"It be very good of you, sir, surely; very good for to take so kindly to the little chicks. It does them good to laugh a bit, and it ain't much as they've had to make 'em lately."

"It is good for all of us, now and again, I take it," said Jack, desisting, and going toward him—the children gradually collecting in a far-off corner and comparing notes.

"You can't laugh, sir, if your heart's heavy; if you do, it can be only a sham."

While he was speaking he had taken the Bible from the shelf, and resuming his seat, began to turn the leaves slowly over.

"I'm an untaught, rough countryman, sir, but I have heard tell that these strange things you do are only tricks; ain't it so?"

Here was, indeed, a hopeful symptom! He was roused, then, to take some interest in what had occurred.

"All tricks, of course; it all comes of long practice," said Jack, as he proceeded to explain some of the simple processes, hoping to enchain the man's attention.

"That's what I thought, sir, or I'd have given you a job to do. I've been in want of a real conjuror many a long day, and nothing less'll do. See here, sir," he said, as he took a small, carefully-paper from between the leaves of the Bible: "do you see this?"

It was half a Bank of England note for £100.

"Now, sir, could any conjuror help me to the other half?"

"How did you come by it?" Jack asked at once.

"I'll tell you, sir, short as I can make it. Conjuror or no conjuror, you've got a kindly heart, and I'm main sure that you'll help me if you can."

Dan then described how he had picked up the basket from the 10.45 Liverpool express.

"There was the linen; I've kept it. See here; all marked quite pretty and proper, with lace around the edges, as though its mother loved to make the little one smart."

Jack examined the linen; it bore a monogram and crest. The first he made out to mean H. L. M.; and the crest was plainly two hammers crossed, and the motto, "I strike"—not a common crest—and he never remembered to have seen it before.

"And this was all?"

"'Cept the banknote. That was in a poor old purse, with a pawn ticket and a thimble. I kept them all."

Like a true detective, Jack examined every article minutely. The purse bore the name of Hester Gorrigan, in rude letters inside, and the pawn ticket was made out in the same name.

"I cannot give you much hope that I shall succeed, but I will do my best. Will you trust me with the note for a time?"

"Surely, sir, with the greatest of pleasure. If you could but find the other half, it would give Harry—that's what we call him—such a grand start in life; schooling and the price of binding him to some honest trade."

Jack shook the man's hand and promised to do his best, and left the cottage.

* * * * *

When Jack Newbiggin got back to the parsonage he found that his host had accepted an invitation for them both to dine at the "Big House," as it was called, the country seat of the squire of the parish.

They were cordially received at the "Big House." Jack was handed over forthwith to his old friends, who figuratively rushed into his arms. They were London acquaintances, no more; of the sort we meet here and there and everywhere during the season, who care for us, and we for them, as much as for the South Sea Islanders, but whom we greet with rapturous effusion when we meet them in a strange place. Jack knew the lady whom he escorted into dinner as a gossipy dame, who, when his back was turned, made as much sport of him as of her other friends.

"I have been fighting your battles all day," began Mrs. Sitwell.

"Was it necessary? I should have thought myself too insignificant."

"They were talking at lunch of your wonderful knack in conjuring, and some one said that the skill might prove inconvenient—when you played cards, for instance."

"A charitable imputation! With whom did it originate?"

"Sir Lewis Mallaby."

"Please point him out to me."

He was shown a grave, scowling face upon the right of the hostess—a face like a mask, its surface rough and wrinkled, through which the eyes shone out with baleful light, like corpse-candles in a sepulcher.

"Pleasant creature! I'd rather not meet him alone on a dark night."

"He has a terrible character, certainly. Turned his wife out of doors because she would not give him an heir. It is this want of children to inherit his title and estates which preys upon his mind, they say, and makes him so morose and melancholy."

Jack let his companion chatter on. It was his habit to get all the information possible about any company in which he found himself for his own purposes as a clairvoyant; and when Mrs. Sitwel flagged, he plied her with questions, and led her on from one person to another, making mental notes to serve him hereafter. It is thus by careful and laborious preparation that many of the strange and seemingly mysterious feats of the clairvoyant conjurer are performed.

When the whole party was assembled in the drawing-room after dinner, a chorus of voices, headed by that of the hostess, summoned Jack to his work. There appeared to be only one dissentient, Sir Lewis Mallaby, who not only did not trouble himself to back up the invitation, but when the performance was actually begun was at no pains to conceal his contempt and disgust.

The conjuror made the conventional plum-pudding in a hat, fired wedding rings into quartern loves, did all manner of card tricks, knife tricks, pistol tricks, and juggled on conscientiously right through his *repertoire*. There was never a smile on Sir Lewis' face; he sneered unmistakably. Finally, with an ostentation that savored of rudeness, he took out his watch, a great gold repeater, looked at it, and unmistakably yawned.

Jack hungered for that watch directly he saw it. Perhaps through it he might make its owner uncomfortable, if only for a moment. But how to get it into his hands? He asked for a watch—a dozen were offered. No; none of these would do. It must be a gold watch, a repeater. Sir Lewis Mallaby's was the only one in the room, and he at first distinctly refused to lend it. But so many entreaties were addressed to him, the hostess leading the attack, that he could not in common courtesy continue to refuse. With something like a growl he took his watch off the chain and handed it to Jack Newbiggin.

A curious old-fashioned watch it was, which would have gladdened the heart of a watch collector; all jeweled and enameled, adorned with crest and inscription—an heirloom, which had probably been in the Mallaby family for years. Jack looked it over curiously, meditatively, then suddenly raising his eyes he stared intently into Sir Lewis Mallaby's face, and almost as quickly dropped them again.

"This is far too valuable," he said, courteously, "too much of a treasure to be risked in any conjuring trick; an ordinary modern watch I might replace, but not a work of art like this."

And he handed it back to Sir Lewis, who received it with ill-concealed satisfaction. He was as much pleased, probably, at Jack's expression of possible failure in the proposed trick as at the recovery of his property.

Another watch, however, was pounded up into a jelly, and brought out whole from a cabinet in an adjoining room; and this trick successfully accomplished, Jack Newbiggin, who was now completely on his metal, passed on to higher flights. He had spent the vacation of the year previous in France as the pupil of a wizard of European fame, and had mastered many of the strange feats which are usually attributed to clairvoyance. There is something especially uncanny about these tricks, and Jack's reputation rapidly increased with this new exhibition of his powers. Thanks to his cross-examination of Mrs. Sitwell at dinner, he was in possession of many facts connected with the company, although mostly strangers to him; and some of his hits were so palpably happy that he raised shouts of surprise, followed by that terrified hush which not uncommonly succeeds the display of seemingly supernatural powers.

"Oh, but this is too preposterous," Sir Lewis Mallaby was heard to say quite angrily. The continued applause profoundly disgusted him. "This is the merest charlatanism. It must be put an end to. It is the commonest imposture. These are things which he has coached up in advance. Let him be tried with something which upon the face of it he cannot have learned beforehand by artificial means."

"Try him, Sir Lewis, try him yourself," cried several voices.

"I scarcely like to lend myself to such folly, to encourage so pitiable an exhibition."

But he seemed to be conscious that further protest would tell in Jack's favor.

"I will admit that you have considerable power in this strange branch of necromancy if you will answer a few questions of mine."

"Proceed," said Jack, gravely, meeting his eyes firmly and without flinching.

"Tell me what is most on my mind at this present moment."

"The want of a male heir," Jack replied, promptly, and thanked Mrs. Sitwell in his heart.

"Pshaw! You have learned from Burke that I have no children," said Sir Lewis, boldly; but he was a little taken aback. "Anything else?"

"The memory of a harsh deed you now strive in vain to redeem."

"This borders upon impertinence," said Sir Lewis, with a hot flush on his cheek and passion in his eyes. "But let us leave abstractions and try tangible realities. Can you tell me what I have in this pocket?" He touched the left breast of his tail-coat.

"A pocketbook."

"Bah! Every one carries a pocketbook in his pocket."

"But do you?" asked several of the bystanders, all of whom were growing deeply interested in this strange duel.

Sir Lewis Mallaby confessed that he did, and produced it—an ordinary morocco leather purse and pocketbook all in one.

"Are you prepared to go on?" said the baronet haughtily to Jack.

"Certainly."

"What does this pocketbook contain?"

"Evidence."

The contest between them was now to the death.

"Evidence of what?"

"Of facts that must sooner or later come to light. You have in that pocketbook links in a long chain of circumstances which, however carefully concealed or anxiously dreaded, time in its inexorable course must bring eventually to light. There is no bond, says the Spanish proverb, which is not some day fulfilled; no debt that in the long run is not paid."

"What ridiculous nonsense! I give you my word this pocketbook contains nothing—absolutely nothing—but a Bank of England note for one hundred pounds."

"Stay!" cried Jack Newbiggin, facing him abruptly and speaking in a voice of thunder. "It is not so—you know it—it is only the half!"

And as he spoke he took the crumpled paper from the hands of the really stupefied baronet. It was exhibited for inspection—the half of a Bank of England note for £100.

There was much applause at this harmless and successful *denouement* of what threatened at one stage to lead to altercation, perhaps to a quarrel. But Jack Newbiggin was not satisfied.

"As you have dared me to do my worst," said Jack, "listen now to what I have to say. Not only did I know that was only the half of a note, but I know where the other half is to be found."

"So much the better for me," said the baronet, with an effort to appear humorous.

"That other half was given to—shall I say, Sir Lewis?"

Sir Lewis nodded indifferently.

"It was given to one Hester Gorrigan, an Irish nurse, six years ago. It was the price of a deed of which you——"

"Silence! Say no more," cried Sir Lewis, in horror. "I see you know all. I swear I have had no peace since I was tempted so sorely, and so weakly fell. But I am prepared to make all the restitution and reparation in my power—unless, unhappily, unless it be already too late."

Even while he was speaking his face turned ghastly pale, his lips were covered with a fine white foam, he made one or two convulsive attempts to steady himself, then with a wild, terrified look around, he fell heavily to the floor."

It was a paralytic seizure. They took him up stairs and tended him; but the case was desperate from the first. Only just before the end did he so far recover the power of speech as to be able to make full confession of what had occurred.

Sir Lewis had been a younger son; the eldest inherited the family title, but died early, leaving his widow to give him a posthumous heir, the title remaining in abeyance until time showed whether the infant was a boy or girl. It proved to be a boy, whereupon Lewis Mallably, who had the earliest intimation of the fact, put into execution a nefarious project which he had carefully concocted in advance. A girl was obtained from a foundling hospital and substituted by Lady Mallaby's nurse, who was in Lewis' pay, for the newly-born son and heir. This son and heir was handed over to another accomplice, Hester Gorrigan, who was bribed with £100, half down in the shape of a half-note, the other half to be paid when she announced her safe arrival in Texas with the stolen child. Mrs. Gorrigan had an unquenchable thirst, and in her transit between London and Liverpool allowed her precious charge to slip out of her hands, with the consequences we know.

It was the watch borrowed from Sir Lewis Mallably which first aroused Jack's suspicions. It bore the strange crest—two hammers crossed, with the motto "I Strike"—which was marked upon the linen of the child that Dan Blockit picked up at Kirklington station. The initial of the name Mallaby coincided with the monogram H. L. M. Jack drew his conclusions, and made a bold shot, which hit the mark, as we have seen.

Lewis Mallaby's confession soon reinstated the rightful heir, and Dan Blockit, in after years, had no reason to regret the generosity which prompted him to give the little foundling the shelter of his rude home.

Indian Stage Drivers.

A correspondent, writing from Las Vegas, New Mexico, says that he got the superintendent to tell him about his stage line, which runs from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, New Mexico, about 900 miles, and passes through some of the most dangerous Indian country in the world. It has 108 drivers, thirty of whom are native Indians. The line carries the United States mail daily and what passengers it can get, although the superintendent is as yet the only white man who has been over the entire route.

"Can you trust your Indian drivers?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," said he. "Everybody said at first that I couldn't do anything with them; but I had to do something, for the redskins had a habit of killing the white drivers in some localities. I got some of them broke in at last, however, and they do very well. They like the salary, for it enables them to put on style above their brethren, and I tell you they do like to dress. It catches the squaws, and the young men like that as well as you fellows down East. One day an Indian driver ran off after a buffalo, and was gone two or three days. I sent men to hunt him up, but he came back before they found him with a dead buffalo and Uncle Sam's mail as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. I discharged him, and it taught the others a lesson.

"You ought to see them hunt paths at night. If they can get a glimpse of a single star they can find their way the darkest night that ever blew. Some of them are great astronomers. They have an idea that there was once a great flood which covered the whole earth. Everybody was drowned but seven chiefs, who were strong enough to climb to the top of the highest mountain in the country. They would have been destroyed also had they not prayed to the Great Spirit so fervently that their supplications were answered. They lived to a great age and replenished the earth. When they died they each became a brilliant star in the heavens. These Indians know the principal stars by the names of departed chiefs. This belief is prevalent among nearly all the savage Indians in the southern part of the Indian Territory."

"Are any of your Indians desperate characters?"

"Some of them. Six of my drivers saw the Custer massacre. They probably took part in it, but they claim that they were near by herding ponies. They describe the whole bloody affair, but will not tell who killed the whites. Custer has many friends, and they are afraid of them."

"Have any of your Indians ever seen the cars?"

"Yes, seven chiefs went up to Vinita one day, and I got them to look at a locomotive. It suddenly whistled and blew off steam, and you ought to have seen those seven Indians wilt. They fell down on their knees in consternation and began to pray to the Great Spirit. I guess they thought the engine was the Great Spirit, but I don't know as to that."

He Thought it a Good Joke.

Tramp! tramp! tramp! and a farmer with solid, old-fashioned feet came into the editorial rooms of this paper to say:

"Howdy? I've walked down from the market to give ye the partickelers of a good joke."

"All right—proceed."

"You know them lightning rod fellers?" observed the old man, as he dropped into a chair.

"Yes—heard of them."

"Well, ye know they're a purty tuff set. Been after me for more'n twenty years. I've got signs out all along the road warning 'em to keep off the place, but t'other day one of the chaps driv right up to the gate, big as life."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes, he did, and 'fore I could get my tongue to going he had about a thousand feet of rod out of the wagon and ready to put it up on the barn."

"What cheek!"

"I guess 'twas, but pretty soon I went for him. I had my mind made up to kill him right there. The old woman, she came out, and sailed right in with me, and the two hired men supported me on the flanks."

"And you jumped him all to pieces, of course?"

"That's where the hull fun comes in," answered the old man. "That 'ere feller squared off, shed his coat, and he licked the whole four of us in less'n two minutes by a wig-wag clock."

"Did, eh?"

"You bet he did, and he drunk up a whole pan of milk and drove off whistling 'Yankee Doodle Dum.' When I got out o' the catnip whar' he piled me, and saw one of the men with his nose mashed flat, the 'tother with three teeth knocked out, and the ole woman jist crawling out from under the old bob-sled, I begun laffing and didn't stop till midnight! I—I—!"

He slapped his leg and uttered a "haw! haw! haw!" which echoed clear to Canada, and in his contortions he broke the back off his chair.

"But the joke was on you," said the perplexed journalist.

"Sartin—sartin, but I am such a dodrotted idiot that I can't laff at the way we four sailed in on him, calkerlating to mop him all over the barnyard, and laff harder yet at the way we all started in to pray afore he had fairly got the rust off his elbows! When I saw Hanner clawing up from the bobs I—!"

And he went off into another fit and choked and gasped till he went down stairs with his collar hanging by a single button.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CHOCOLATE CITY.

Interesting Details of a Model French Village.

When the son of the great chocolate manufacturer, Menier, was married in Paris the other day, the workmen of the Menier establishment sent a pillow of roses as their bridal gift, which was an improvement upon the custom which sends pillows and cushions of flowers only to funerals here. But the Menier workmen have good reasons for the graceful tribute. Their employer has not strewn their path with roses, but he has shown, on a large scale, how prosperity and comfort and good-feeling among his workmen are as much the foundation of a flourishing manufacturing village as its tons of exported goods.

The Menier chocolate, although the best in Europe, is not a whit better than our own Philadelphia Whiteman's, if as good. But the factories at Noisiel make a town of themselves on the banks of the Marne, and their active proprietor is one of the powers of France, a representative manufacturer of the solid men who supply for the republic what the great bankers used to do for the empire, confidence, and when needed, the sinews of war. The best test of the security of the French republic is found in this adhesion of merchants and manufacturers, the bourgeoise, as it was once the fashion to call them under the monarchy, and who used to be solidly Bourbon and Orleanist.

The details of this fragrant manufacture, the huge hydraulic engines on the Marne, the amount of water-power, the sugar, cacao nut and packing boxes required—this last a business of itself—with the busy women at work on the dainty envelopes of tin foil and yellow papers, although of much interest, might be in other shape, and, instead of the chocolate city, this might be an iron city, or glass, or cotton, equally on the same good basis as that of Noisiel. The town of Saltaire, in England, at the famous works of Sir Titus Salt, probably approaches it in thrifty detail, and there are American manufacturers who lend themselves to many plans for the comfort and improvement of their men. But Noisiel seems to be a pattern and to possess in itself all the modern improvements. The cottages are close to the works, each with its four rooms, its good cellar and a garden, and for which the rent is twenty-four dollars a year. Flowers, fruit and vegetables are cultivated in these blooming gardens, and, although the women are largely employed in the factory, there are arrangements, as will be presently seen, for lightening the household cares. The schools at Noisiel are maintained at M. Menier's expense, and they are graded from the infant school, where the children go at the age of three years, to a day nursery for the still younger ones, who are taken care of in their tiny cots in tidy, cozy rooms on the one hand, and the upper schools, where the boys and girls are taught to the age of fourteen. The branches are those of a good French education, with needlework, singing, bookkeeping and drawing. All this is conducted at M. Menier's expense and without a sou's cost to the married employees. So that one great difficulty of manufacturing towns, where the mothers have to be busy all day and their children left to themselves (and the matches) seems to be very squarely met at Noisiel, in the *Ecole Gardienne*. From the babies of a year to the time the boy or girl is ready to go into the factory, it is under care or instruction, and this last fits these children to find good positions either at Noisiel or elsewhere.

There is a library also belonging to the operatives, and a savings bank, which they are encouraged to patronize. But the most striking feature of the place, after schools, are the co-operative stores. There are no store-orders, it appears, at Noisiel, of the sort that are so hateful and oppressive to workmen in this country, although the Meniers are in position to make as good profit out of these as any Northern manufacturer or Southern planter here. The workmen at Noisiel are their own shopkeepers; they get the profits and the benefits of the low prices of the wholesale supplies. Meat, groceries and other articles of daily domestic need are sold at low prices and good quality, the membership of the association being entirely made up of the chocolate workmen, the thrifty ones who get the benefit of their savings in a double sense.

We have given some space to this little French Arcadia, because it seems to hold the solution of many vexed questions. It is the pleasure of this wealthy manufacturer to furnish schools, libraries and good living homes for his men, and to see them well into co-operative societies like the savings bank and the stores, but the workmen themselves, in this country of better wages, might, with a little forethought, have the same sort of shops, and especially the same kind of day-nursery establishments, so that all the little children too young for school would be sure of warmth, care and comfort while their mothers went out at work. Noisiel is, in fact, an answer to a sum well worth working out, for both mill owners and operatives.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Chinese Cure for Cholera.

The following letter from a Chinaman in regard to the cure of cholera is published by the Hiogo *News*. The Hiogo paper, in publishing it, says: As evidence of its genuine nature we may state that it was originally handed in as an advertisement, the physician whose skill in the cure of cholera it makes known having (we are assured by one of the most respectable Chinese residents of Kobe) made a fortune out of his practice during the brief period in which the cholera has been raging, and being therefore in a position to pay for the fame which he no doubt considers to be his due, outside of the narrow sphere in which he has been laboring. The letter itself is written in a fine, bold, clerkly hand, and we are informed is the unassisted production of a Chinese. We give it verbatim, and shall be happy to show it to the curious:

"SIR—With your permission I would beg to direct, through the medium of your valuable journal, the attention of the public to a subject which is most important and interesting to the medical world. In the general opinion of the European, as well as the Japanese, cholera is an infectious disease, a plague against which there is no certain remedy; whereas, according to the opinion of the Chinese doctor who has been curing hundreds of Japanese in Osaka, it is not at all infectious; as soon as the black blood or the poisonous matter is let out from the joints in the limbs and the middle fingers, the disease can be cured immediately. This may seem an absurdity to the European, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, since hundreds of the natives have been cured by this operation. If the medical men of the West would care to see how this disease is treated by the Chinese doctor referred to, and analyze the blood of their patients at the various stages of the disease, as a Yokohoma resident in his letter to the *Japan Daily Herald* suggested, they will, with their superior medical knowledge and skill, discover an important antidote for the disease.

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

"A NATIVE OF THE FLOWERY LAND."

Prof. Brun, of Geneva, has described a curious case of poisoning in a child of two years of age. It was caused by eating a combination of cabbage and figs. The cabbage he says, must have produced a great abundance of lactic acid, which, in the presence of the figs, developed enough of butyric acid to cause the death of the child.

KATE BENDER FOUND.

A Horrible Crime in New Mexico Reveals Her Whereabouts.

Sheriff Whitehill, of Grant county, New Mexico, was recently in St. Louis, en route for Indianapolis, where he was taking a bright nine-year old boy, named Josie Granger. The lad is the nephew of Bishop Granger, of Indianapolis, and the sheriff is confident that the boy's father, who was the bishop's brother, was murdered at the instigation of none other than Kate Bender, who six years ago was the most odious woman in the United States. It will require no effort on the part of the reader to call to mind the Bender family, who for several years kept a human slaughter-house in the shape of a little hostelrie on a lonely Kansas road, about sixty miles from Fort Scott. The tracing of a prominent citizen named York to their house, and the discovery of his murder, led to revelations of the most horrifying character, and the grizzly old murderer with his inhuman family fled in great haste from the wrath which must follow the discovery of the graveyard which they had made all around their home. Whether they were overtaken and all lynched, or whether they really escaped and scattered, has always been an open question. The most fiendish member of the family was Kate, then a stout young woman, whose thews had grown great in wielding the hammer that crushed travelers' skulls. The story which the sheriff of Grant county tells has reference to Kate. He says that William F. Granger, the father of the boy in his charge, married a wife in California, and when she died moved with his son William, a weak-minded, cruel sort of a boy, to Fort Smith, Ark. A second marriage took place there, and Josie was the issue. Mr. Granger took into his family as nurse and servant a young woman who had been a domestic in a hotel, and who went by the name of Dora Hesser. The family moved to Grant county, New Mexico, and Dora went along. The second wife died, and about a year ago Granger married Dora. Just three weeks after he was enticed into the mountains by his own son, William, and a man named Young, and the boy fired a bullet from a needle gun through the old man's brain. They dug a hole, jammed the body into a heap and threw it in, then covered it up and stamped the ground level. Going back home they divided the old man's possessions, amounting to about $5,000, Young taking one-third, William one-third and the bride one-third. The authorities suspected something wrong, and a sheriff went to the Granger house to arrest the trio. He found them all in bed, and hidden under one bed were the old man's gray clothes, which Dora had chopped into pieces. William was closely questioned and finally acknowledged that his stepmother and Young had fixed up the job on the old man and induced him to do the killing, the object being one of plunder. He led the officers to the scene of the murder, and the body was exhumed. Since then the belief has been growing that Dora is Kate Bender. She acknowledged that her name is Kate, and she knows a deal about the Benders. A young man who went to school with Kate Bender when she was about sixteen years old visited Dora in jail, and positively identified her as Kate. In her trunk was found about $500 worth of silverware, most of it marked "Galt House, Kentucky." The sheriff has her picture and it represents a woman about thirty years old, with full heavy face, large lower-jaw, very small eyes, and a mouth of a virago. The woman is still in jail, and will be tried. Meanwhile, the sheriff intends to give the little boy Josie, who is a very amiable and intelligent child, and who gives a graphic account of the murder, in charge of Bishop Granger.

Mental Effects of Physical Injuries.

Dr. Henry Maudsley, in a paper before the Royal Institute, England, said: Many instructive examples of the pervading mental effects of physical injury of the brain might be quoted, but two or three, recently recorded, will suffice. An American medical man was called one day to see a youth, aged eighteen, who had been struck down insensible by a kick of a horse. There was a depressed fracture of the skull a little above the left temple. The skull was trephined, and the loose fragments of bone that pressed upon the brain were removed, whereupon the patient came to his senses. The doctor thought it a good opportunity to make an experiment, as there was a hole in the skull through which he could easily make pressure upon the brain. He asked the boy a question, and before there was time to answer it he pressed firmly with his finger upon the exposed brain. As long as the pressure was kept up the boy was mute, but the instant it was removed he made a reply, never suspecting that he had not answered at once. The experiment was repeated several times with precisely the same result, the boy's thoughts being stopped and started again on each occasion as easily and certainly as the engineer stops and starts his locomotive.

On another occasion the same doctor was called to see a groom who had been kicked on the head by a mare called Dolly, and whom he found quite insensible. There was a fracture of the skull, with depression of bone at the upper part of the forehead. As soon as the portion of bone which was pressing upon the brain was removed the patient called out with great energy, "Whoa, Dolly!" and then stared about him in blank amazement, asking: "Where is the mare? Where am I?" Three hours had passed since the accident, during which the words which he was just going to utter when it happened had remained locked up, as they might have been locked up in the phonograph, to be let go the moment the obstructing pressure was removed. The patient did not remember, when he came to himself, that the mare had kicked him; the last thing before he was insensible which he did remember was, that she wheeled her heels round and laid back her ears viciously.

Selling Whisky to Indians.

There is not a town in Montana, says the Helena *Independent*, where an Indian cannot get all the whisky he wants, as is evinced by their drunken sprees immediately after leaving the place. Whisky is the cause of all the disturbances between whites and the Indians, and no doubt the primary cause of all thefts and outrages by the Indians.

Nearly all the trouble with Indians, says the *Statesman*, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, is occasioned by the action of a few depraved whites selling them whisky. Go where we will, we are sure to find some saucy, drunken siwash trying to get up a little war of his own. There are various dodges by which the Indians can obtain liquor. One is to sell them "skookum flour;" that is, they buy a sack of flour in which a bottle of whisky is concealed. Any white found guilty of providing the Indians with whisky, or gambling with them, is entitled to a coat of tar and feathers, after which performance he should be turned over to be dealt with by the law.

James Stewart, twelve-year-old son of James Stewart, residing near Willy's Neck, Dorchester county, Md., was sent into an out-field to make a smother, to keep the mosquitoes from the cattle. Not coming back after a reasonable time had elapsed the father went into the field to search for him. He was found lying face downward on the ground dead, his mouth, throat, nose and ears literally packed with mosquitoes.

The entire population of the United States could be provided for in the State of Texas, allowing each man, woman, and child four acres of land. The entire population of the world could be provided for in the United States, allowing each person one and a half acres of land.

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Depth to Cover Seeds.

Rules are often laid down by writers as guides for farmers when planting the seeds of their various farm crops, as though any rule could be depended upon under all circumstances, when the fact is every one must use judgment in this as in every other operation on the farm. We have before us an account of an experiment made by some one in sowing wheat at different depths from one-fourth of an inch to three or more inches deep, also in leaving it upon the surface. That sown from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch came up soonest and grew best, while that left on the surface, and that covered three and a half inches deep, was two weeks in getting started. The writer would, therefore, recommend covering grain not less than one-half inch, nor more than one inch deep to secure the quickest germination and the most vigorous growth, which would be a good depth whenever the soil is in the best condition for planting, that is, when it is just perceptibly moist throughout, from the surface downward. But there are times, during severe droughts, when there is so little moisture in the top soil that seeds planted less than an inch deep might lie for weeks without germinating, while if covered two or three inches deep, they would find moisture enough to sprout them. Much may be done to insure germination by stirring the soil deeply just before sowing, to bring up moist soil from the bottom, and by rolling the surface after sowing with a heavy iron roller to compact the soil and render it capable of taking up moisture from below by capillary attraction, but after all it is usually good economy, in dry weather, to sow seed, grain especially, quite liberally, and endeavor to work it well down into the soil with a cultivator, disk harrow, or something of the kind. The smoothing harrow may then follow to level the surface, after which the land should be rolled smooth and as hard as the nature and condition of the soil will allow.

Some farmers delay sowing grass or grain in autumn when the weather is dry, and wait for rain, but we always prefer to put in the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared, after the season of sowing has arrived, and then trust the future for rain to sprout it, and suitable weather for its growth. If one could plant no more seeds than would grow to maturity, a great saving would be made in a term of years, but still we believe it is usually a better plan to seed liberally and allow something for uncertainties than to stint the quantity. In the early spring when the ground is usually quite moist, shallow covering and even surface seeding may be advisable, but in midsummer deeper covering is demanded.—*New England Farmer.*

Carelessness as a Source of Income.

It is amazing to consider the extent to which losses are incurred on the one hand, and sales and occupation afforded, on the other hand, by the inexcusable carelessness of people who know better and ought to do better. The fastening of a well-bucket is deranged, or a hoop is loose, but the thoughtless man or woman never notices the trouble until the bucket is dropped in the well or the bottom is out. Then time is lost, the family is inconvenienced, and perhaps a neighbor gets a job of work and the pay. The gate-latch is out of order; no attention is paid to it; the hogs or cows get in; the yard is rooted up; the shrubbery is destroyed; the gardener is employed, and the nurseryman has an order. A tire is loose on the wheel; the wood is swiftly wearing away, a little care would set the matter right; no pains are taken; away on the road a wheel is crushed, and the wheelwright has some employment. A shingle is out of place on the roof: one nail would mend the trouble; that nail isn't driven; the rain steals in, and soon the plasterer is paid to use trowel and brush. A bridle rein is weak; a bit is worn; nobody thinks of examining either; a horse is drawn to one side, or a horse runs away; a vehicle is broken; a carriage-maker or blacksmith is profited, and perhaps a surgeon has a profitable professional engagement.

The water of a well is impure; those who use it complain, no proper steps are taken; the family have serious sickness; the druggist sells his medicines, and the doctor gets his fees. In the same way the cellar is foul; the mephitic gases escape through the floors; the blood is poisoned; the fever rages, some suffer: some die; the physician has a harvest, and even the undertaker and sexton find employment. A stove-chimney is in a dangerous condition; people have eyes to see, but don't use them; the fire soon does its dreadful work, and carpenters and merchants have a good time. So of many—very many things.

Are you innocent of such neglect? There are far better and cheaper ways to give work and profit to others. By taking care of what you have, you may become able to add other and more valuable things which you desire. There is true economy in proper attention to small as well as great things.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Firm Butter Without Ice.

From W. P. Hazzard's treatise on butter and butter-making, we extract the following: In families or where the dairy is small, a good plan to have butter cool and firm without ice is by the process of evaporation as practiced in India and other warm climates. A cheap plan is to get a very large-sized porous earthen flower-pot with an extra large saucer. Half fill the saucer with water, set it in a trivet or light stand—such as is used for holding hot irons will do; upon this set your butter; over the whole invert the flower pot, letting the top rim of it rest in and be covered by the water; then close the hole in the botton with a cork; then dash water over the flower pot, and repeat the process several times a day, or whenever it looks dry. If set in a cool place, or where the wind can blow upon it, it will readily evoporate the water from the pot, and the butter will be firm and cool as if from an ice-house.

For Cabbage Worms.

The following is recommended by Philip Osborne, of Girard, Pa., as sure death on the cabbage worms. "Take one part slack lime, one part plaster, one part wood ashes and one part salt. Mix well together. Sprinkle a little on the center, and no matter if over the entire surface. Four quarts of the composition will save one hundred cabbages—about a handful to five plants. I applied it to mine this morning while a light dew was on, and it was gratifying to see the worms tumble off to rise no more. Last year I saved all my cabbage that I applied it to. Have no fears of this composition injuring your cabbage. It will all work out with the growth of the plant and the salt will make the heads solid."

Words of Wisdom.

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.

What cannot be required is not to be regretted.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

Modesty is to worth what shadows are in a painting; she gives to it strength and relief.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues.

If a man have love in his heart, he may talk in broken language, but it will be eloquence to those who listen.

Don't despise the small talents; they are needed as well as the great ones. A candle sometimes as useful as the sun.

The diamond fallen into the dirt is not the least precious, and the dust raised by high winds to heaven is not the less vile.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Georgia is about to erect a monument to Sergeant William Jasper, of South Carolina, who fell in the assault on Savannah, October 9, 1779. This is the hero who leaped from the parapet of Fort Moultrie and regained the flag which had been shot away by a ball from the British fleet. On another occasion, aided by a single companion, he captured a British guard of ten soldiers and rescued twelve American captives.

"Wild Bill," the frontiersman, who in his day was as notorious as Kit Carson, and who was killed three years ago, has turned to stone from scalp to toe. His remains, which were buried at Deadwood, in the Black Hills, were taken from the grave for re-interment at another place, when they were found to have become petrified. The features are as natural as life, save that a whiteness overspreading all gives to the face the appearance of chiseled marble.

The following statistics will prove interesting to those who raise either dogs or sheep: In 1860 Massachusetts had 114,000 sheep and 112,000 dogs, and it is believed that the present number of sheep in that State is actually below 55,000, while there are good reasons for believing that it has more than two, perhaps nearly three dogs to every sheep kept in the State. During the year 1875, 11,489 dogs killed 1,673 sheep; and in 1878, there were 10,000 dogs taxed, and sheep killed by them to the value of $10,584.55.

The cotton crop in the South this year will correspond well with the enormous crops of wheat and corn in the West and Northwest. The report of the executive committee of the National Cotton Exchange, just received, says that "during the last five years cotton-culture in the United States has outstripped the most sanguine expectations: that the problem of free labor has been virtually solved, and that the South must be regarded as the future reliance of the cotton manufacturers of both America and Europe."

The plague of rats in the Deccan, Bombay, for the second season in succession, is occasioning serious alarm. These animals overspread the country like locusts, destroy the crops almost as thoroughly, and are even more difficult to keep down. So grave had become the aspect of affairs that a "Rat Committee" was appointed to inquire into the best means of disposing of these creatures. They have advised the people to turn out *en masse* and face the enemy. Rewards are to be offered for dead rats, and, in fact, the invasion is to be treated as a matter to be dealt with vigorously by the whole community. In the meantime the question has arisen as to how the rats have multiplied.

On the 31st of December, 1877, there were 58,466 postoffices in Europe, with 223,517 persons employed, or one postal establishment for every 6,134 inhabitants. These postoffices are most thickly planted in Switzerland, and after Switzerland in Great Britain and Ireland. A striking contrast to these two countries is afforded by Russia and Turkey, there being in the former only one post-office to every 5,708, and in the latter one to every 1,105 square miles. Altogether, 5,682,000,000 letters, papers, etc., were sent by post in Europe in 1877, 3,597,000,000 being letters or post cards, 1,522,000,000 newspapers, and 563,000,000 patterns and the like; and the greatest number of letters, papers, etc., were sent in Great Britain and Ireland, the total number dispatched being 1,483,075,000, or at the rate of 34 7 letters and 9.4 newspapers for every inhabitant.

Lieut.-General Maxwell writes to the *Life Boat Journal*, an English periodical, to give to the public, or rather to swimmers, a valuable hint for use in case they are called on to save a drowning man. He picked up the idea while in service in India. A man had fallen into a large reservoir used to store the rainfall, and a native, who happened to be passing by with a long staff, jumped in, taking the staff with him and pushing it forward in front as he swam. The drowning man eagerly clutched the staff and was thus towed slowly in by the swimmer, who was obliged to keep his body nearly upright. A person who is not used to the water loses his wits as well as his breath when he suddenly finds himself overboard, and is apt to seize upon the swimmer who would rescue him in such a way as to carry both down together. The lesson Gen. Maxwell lays down is that if you have to jump into the water to save a man, take with you a long stick, an oar, a plank, a broom, or a bit of wood of some kind, if one is at hand. It will then be possible to keep the drowning man at a safe distance and still get him out.

The Next United States Census.

A Washington *Post* reporter has interviewed General Francis A. Walker, chief of the National Census Bureau, in regard to taking the census next year. The reporter asked.

"How will agricultural statistics be secured?

"It would not pay to employ special agents to take agricultural figures," said the general, "and this duty will be intrusted to the enumerators. This a wide field. There are probably 3,000,000 farmers in this country, and you will see the objection to employing especial assistance when the ground can be covered as well by the regular force."

"Does this apply to all granger interests?"

"No; there are certain branches, such as fruit culture, live stock and important crops, where special agents must necessarily be employed, and the work will be done as never before. The special officers will collect facts and figures relating to the growth of these crops, and fruits, meat transportation and exportation, and the shipping of live stock to England. Lumber, honey, beeswax, peanuts and other industries that are becoming of great importance, will also receive the special attention of this agent, and the product of these efforts will form a valuable adjunct to the census, and show a vast difference to those of former years. Heretofore, these statistics have been grossly erroneous and inadequate. Then the law provided for no special assistance in procuring these facts, and was so constructed that codfish, coal oil and mining were placed on the same schedule."

"Is education a class of itself?"

"It comes under the branch of 'social statistics,' which embraces education, schools, libraries, newspapers, wages, wealth, debt and taxation."

"A most important branch."

"Yes, and will be collected almost entirely through special agency, as will also vital statistics, pauperism, crime, idiocy and deaf muteism."

"How have they been collected before?"

"By enumerators, or else by deputies of the United States marshals in the several districts."

"What force will be necessary, and when will it be selected?"

"There will be 150 supervisors, one or more to each State, according to its size. The supervisors' districts will be formed and announced about the middle of October, and the appointments will probably be made at the meeting of Congress in December. In January the supervisors will appoint the enumerators. The special agents will be selected as necessity requires."

"How many enumerators will be required?"

"I suppose about 15,000 to 20,000, and those in the country will be required to complete their labors during the month of June, 1880. Those in the city are confined to the first two weeks of the same month. The reports will come in as rapidly as completed."

Comfort.

A single word is a little thing,
But a soul may be dying before our eyes
For lack of the comfort a word may bring,
With its welcome help and its sweet surprise

A kindly look costs nothing at all,
But a heart may be starving for just one glance,
That shall show by the eyelid's tender fall
The help of a pitying countenance.

It is easy enough to bend the ear
To catch some tale of sore distress;
For men may be fainting beside us here,
For longing to share their weariness.

These gifts nor silver nor gold may buy,
Nor the wealth of the richest of men bestow;
But the comfort of word, or ear, or eye,
The poorest may offer wherever he go.
—*Charles F. Richardson.*

In the Vestibule.

I.

A little, chubby, red-lipped child,
With dreamy eye 'neath fringe of silken lash,
And, working o'er its features, wonder mi[ld],
Like ripples kindled by the sunbeam's flash,
Just at the entrance of the maze called life,
Heedless of all its turmoil, blare and strife,
Yon is waiting,
Hesitating
Not with little nerveless fist to beat its tap,
And in life's vestibule to sound its soft ligh[t] rap.
Say, what shall be the entering here?
Through halls of right, or halls of sin?
To right, to left, beside the gates,
Attending spirits beckoning wait
Oh, shall the good or evil win?

II.

A youth beside a church-door stands;
Across the way the ruby wine doth foam,
And comrades lure with beckoning hands,
While swelling organ tones play "Heaven's my home."
Behold him on the verge of manhood here,
With careless heart and love of worldly cheer
Waiting, waiting,
Hesitating,
A voice within him pleading, "To the right.'
Yet on the left he sees a world of dear delight
Say, what shall be the entering here?
The organ notes persuasive, clear,
Swell out in strains inspiring, grand,
And sweet, "Heaven is Father-land,'
While siren tones sing "Wine doth cheer.

III.

A ripe, old man, of honors full,
Conqueror of ologies and fame,
From vestibule to vestibule,
Having gone in and written high his name
At life's last door finds still an entrance hall,
And feeble, nerveless, infant-like in all,
Yet is waiting,
Hesitating
Here at this final vestibule to find
Entrance by death alone where pass in all mankind.
Say, what shall be the entering here?
In loving faith or loathing fear?
Upon the right, a mansions of bliss,
The shadowy left, realms all unblest;
In which, oh, Soul, wilt thou appear?
—*Louise S. Door, in Portland Transcript.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A prowed thing—A ship.

Cold muffins—Ragamuffins.

A moving sight—Old cheese.

You can't beat a porcelain egg.

A judge's position is a trying one.—*Post.*

Did the man who "shot at random," hit it?

How strange it is that hot words should produce a coolness.

It is reported that the Indians in Florida now number only 300.

No hotel porter ever tried to smash an elephant's trunk.—*New York News.*

The strength of an elephant is calculated as equal to that of 150 men combined.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles.

By a new law the French postoffice undertakes the collection of small bills in the provinces.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that girls who sing in hotel parlors have conspicuously large mouths.

"I expend a good deal of panes at my work," as the glazier said to the window sash.—*New York Mail.*

Mercury freezes at thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

Before marriage "honey;" after marriage "money;" which is anything but funny.—*Meriden Recorder.*

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the English actor, prides himself on having played Hamlet more than 2,800 times in all quarters of the globe.

When you are down-hearted and the world looks black to you, you ought to be hospitable enough to entertain a hope of better days.

"All's well that ends well," said a victim of the toothache, as his swollen cheeks resumed their former size.—*Danielsonville Sentinel.*

A lad being asked "What is Rhode Island celebrated for?" replied: "It is the only one of the New England States which is the smallest."

It is said that the entire population of the world could be provided for in the United States by allowing each person one and a half acres of land.

The official returns of the registrars of Ireland for the second quarter of the year contain a record of the death of persons aged respectively 105, 107 and 117.

Two boys have been arrested in Paris for cutting buttons from men's coats. It was learned that they collected dozens a day and sold them to obscure tailors.

The flouring mill industry in the United States employs 90,000 men in 25,000 mills, turning out yearly 50,000,000 barrels of flour, of which 4,000,000 are exported to foreign countries.

The world's wheat crop in 1879 is put at 1,540,000,000,—not much above a bushel to every human being in the world; and much wheat is consumed by the lower animals.

From the report to the British Board of Trade it appears that the number of persons returned as having been killed in the working of the railways during 1878 was 1,053, and the number injured 1,007. Of these, 125 persons killed and 4,752 persons injured were passengers.

We believe L stands for fifty, according the Roman notation, and that is the reason why a young man who had just inherited a fifty dollar legacy won the consent of the girl's father by telling the old man he had just been left a bare L of money.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

"I'm sitting on this tile, Mary,"
He said in accents sad,
Removing from the rocking chair
The best silk hat he had;
And while he viewed the shapeless mass,
That erst was trim and neat,
He murmured, "Would it had been felt,
Before I took my seat."
—*Yacob Strauss.*

Prussia has eighteen prisons for tramps and vagrants. In 1874 there were 4,600 commitments to these institutions, but the number has increased every year, and for 1878 was 9,000. Of these, 8,000 were men and 1,000 women. They cost the country $650,000, but earned while in durance $270,000. Many of the arrests were capable of artisans, who were really desirous of finding work.

According to the report of Consul Perceval, of Port Said, the total number of vessels which passed through the Suez canal in 1878 was 1,550, of which 1,227 were British, 89 French, 71 Dutch, 44 Italian, 38 Austrian, 22 German, 21 Spanish, 8 Egyptian, 8 Japanese, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish and Norwegian, 4 Portuguese, 3 Turkish, 2 Belgian, 1 American and 1 Zanzibar. Total, 2,178,316 tons, of which 1,726,946 were British.

Herr Krupp, the German gun-maker, is a tall, fine-looking man of remarkably commanding presence, with white hair and beard, high forehead, bright eyes, and a strikingly intellectual expression. At seventy his natural force is not abated, but he is active and energetic. His broad breast is not broad enough for the medals and orders that have been conferred upon him by his own and other sovereigns; he has repeatedly declined a patent of nobility during the last fifteen years.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 18, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE TREASURER
DANIEL O BARR, of Allegheny.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must be assessed two months preceding the election, that is, on or before Thursday, September 4th.

Voters must have paid a state or county tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4th.

Members Democratic state, county, and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

Gold is coming in from the old country. In New York on 10 the steamship Wieland, which arrived from Hamburg brought $1,290,000 in French and German gold coin. The steamship Weser, from Bremen, brought $450,000 in foreign coin and bars.

The Bellefonte *Republican* last week made a big blunder in giving the Maine returns. It evidently hadn't heard the news from Maine else it would have known it had no victory at all in that old radical stronghold. The thing did not pan out to Blaine's figure's, did it, neighbor? Put on your glasses and look.

The figures of Maine's election last week are cold comfort for the republicans. In 1876 the republicans cast 75,867 votes and the opposition 60,956 in a total vote of 136,823. At the election on Monday the republicans cast only about 69,000 and the opposition about 71,000 in a total poll of 140,000, the largest ever given in the state. The republicans, therefore, have lost nearly 7,000 votes since 1876, while the combined opposition have gained 10,000 since then. This proves not only that the changes have been against the republican party but also that the new voters have enrolled themselves with their opponents.

Did you ever! the Lewistown *Gazette* says Kalloch is a democrat. Why old man, don't you know he was the worst Kansas shrieker your party ever had and about the same time, like most of your leaders, got into a woman scrape up in Boston?

In Westchester county N. Y. last week there was a sample of speedy justice. A brace of burglars pillaged a house, escaped, were pursued, captured, tried and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, and all the stages of the affair encompassed but nineteen hours. There was hardly time here for red-tape and if culprits could always be dealt with in this manner, there would be much less crime.

Wm. B. Mann has a high opinion of Judge Orvis, and he does not overestimate the Judge at all as every citizen of this judicial district will admit. The Democrat closes its account of the Herdic trial thus:

When General Beaver had concluded, Judge Orvis immediately commenced an admirable charge to the jury. Clearly and tersely he laid down the law and reviewed the facts with that perspicuity that distinguishes all this able judge's charges. It is not necessary to say any thing to our readers in relation to Judge Orvis' ability or legal learning—they know both well; but Colonel Mann remarked several times that he was one of the best judges he ever tried a case before. This is a high compliment, coming from a man who has practiced his profession before some of the ablest judges who ever sat upon the bench.

The Pittsburg *Post* has appeared in a handsome new dress. It is a sterling democratic daily, and deserves its prosperity. It is ably striving to Barr the state treasury against the ring thieves.

The courts of Pennsylvania never had as many cases of murder and manslaughter on trial as are on its trial list now.—*Lewisburg Chronicle*, rad.

And if this were in the south how much louder the Chronicle and the whole pack of radical sheets would howl. But since it is in republican Penn'a, a four line notice will do.

Kearney don't like the democrats, but he does not like Grant either. A dispatch from San Francisco, 10th says, that Kearney on Sunday in a speech proposed to burn Grant in effigy on his arrival in San Francisco.

When one looks over the list of rapes committed in the south by negroes upon white ladies, it is not surprising that a negro should occasionally be lynched down there. When one looks over the history of the carpet-bagger and the infamies he practiced in the south, it is only in accordance with human nature that the southern people should look with distrust upon the northern shark when he goes south merely to speculate upon her misfortunes. Out of these facts the blatant, hypocritical radical press and orators of the north manufacture their campaign hobby in denunciation of the south in order to keep alive the feeling of hate.

But the reader of the news of the day must also be well posted upon the rapes committed by the negro upon white females in the north and west, and the frequent lynchings consequent—just like in the south. And we further know that there is an unchecked game of robbery and plunder in the north and west, similar to that practiced by the carpet-bagger in the south, but the northern radical press raises no howl over these deeds of violence and iniquity in the north for that would not do to electioneer upon, as in this case the sins are all in their own ranks, and far outnumber those of the south. Neither do we see that a negro in the north is especially loved by his pretended radical friends for those have not yet made a single African a senator, or congressman, or a legislator, or even given him a county office.

O, ye hypocrites!

Senator Thurman, in his Columbus speech, responded to the boast of the republicans about specie payments. He showed that there is no such thing as resumption in the true sense. No one pays specie. There is none in circulation but trade dollars and subsidiary coins. The three hundred and forty six millions of greenbacks still remain in existence, not a dollar of them having been cancelled or redeemed. It is, therefore, absurd, as Senator Thurman shows to boast of that which has not been accomplished. There will be specie payments when the issues of the government are put in process of redemption, and not till then.

THE SPLIT IN NEW YORK.

As we indicated in last week's REPORTER, the democratic state conventipn of New York, resulted in a split, if the withdrawal of the Tammany faction may be dignified as a split. Tammany threatened all along to bolt, if Gov. Robinson would be renominated. When the convention met, Robinson had a majority of 12 delegates in the convention over all, including Tammanyites on 1st ballot. When Tammany found this to be the situation its delegates withdrew before the balloting commenced, and met in another hall in Syracuse and nominated the John Kelley, the Tammany chief, for governor.

In the regular convention Robinson was nominated for re-election on first ballot and the nomination made unanimous. Gov. Robinson was a good officer and is popular with the people of all parties in New York, and will get many republican votes, but the Tammany faction are opposed to him because he removed some of the Tammany members from office; and because that faction could not dictate to the assembled democracy of the state, they have set up for themselves and threaten to defeat Robinson and elect Conkling's man Cornell by running John Kelley. Whether Tammany can control votes enough to defeat Robinson, remains to be seen. The World hoots at the idea of Tammany being able to defeat the regular democratic nominee, and claims enough honest republican votes to make up for Robinson what the troublesome Tammany faction may take from him.

But the republicans in New York also have an unpleasantness, though without two candidates. Conkling had Cornell nominated for governor to spite Hayes and the administration for removing him from the collectorship. Hence the Hayes republicans look shy at Conkling's nominee and will no doubt give Mrs. Spragues beau a quiet dig when the election comes around, by giving Cornell the cold shoulder.

Things are a little inharmonious in both parties in New York, with this difference—in the democratic party the Tammanyites are making an open fight, while in the republican party the Hayes wing is fighting Conkling under cover.

Since the bolt ex-governor Hoffman, a Tammany sachem and other of the prominent leaders, have come out for the regular ticket. Later still—two more members of the Tammany general committee have resigned, and go for Robinson. The indications are for more to follow.

HOW THE NEXT PRESIDENCY MAY REST ON VOTE OF ONE MAN.

A Washington special says: If it proves to be correct, as reported by telegraph, that the California Republicans have elected all four, or even three, members of Congress from that State, it may have a most important bearing on the Presidency. If the people should fail to elect, and the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives, and the delegations remain as at present constituted, then one man, De La Matyr of Indiana, would have it in his power to dictate the President of the United States. Each State has one vote, and as at present constituted in their representation eighteen would vote for the Democratic candidate. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The following 19 States have a majority of Republicans in their delegations, viz: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The Indiana delegation has six Democrats and six Republicans, while Mr. De La Matyr is a sort of a free lance. In the event of the election going to the House the result would depend on his vote. Should he vote with the Republicans that party would have the required majority to elect their candidate, for they would have twenty States. Should he vote with the Democrats there would be a tie, and consequently no election by the House. It would then devolve on the Senate to elect a Vice President, who would become President. The Senate being Democratic, there would be a Democratic President, as a matter of course, should the election fall to that body. The election in Californa—assuming that four Republicans have been elected—also decreases the Democratic majority in the House. At the last session there was a membership of 287, of which 145 were classed as Democrats, 126 as Republicans and 16 as Greenbackers, but of the Greenbackers six always voted with the Democrats on strict party questions, six with the Republicans, while the other five sometimes voted one way and sometimes another, but their proclivities are Republican. There were therefore, on all party questions, 151 Democrats, 131 Republicans and five Greenbackers, giving a Democratic majority of fifteen over all. Add the four members just elected in California to the Republican column, and the Democrats still have a majority of eleven over all. To make the full complement of 293 members, elections are going to be held to fill vacancies in the Fifth Iowa and twelfth New York Districts. If these Districts should elect Republicans as they did last year, the Democrats would still have a majority of nine over all opposition. This is not a very big margin, but it is enough for all practical purposes if members will attend to their business.

REPUBLICAN BULL-DOZING.

A correspondent of the *Herald* gives a sample of the kind of bull-dozing used in Maine by the republicans to carry the election. It is similar to their tactics in Massachusetts, the evidence of which we printed in the REPORTER week before last. In Maine, the correspondent says, not all the votes which were cast for Davis were secured from love of the republican cause or admiration of an honest dollar, or party prejudice or fear of democratic ascendancy. It is a shame to be obliged to record that there was much bull-dozing of a "civilized sort" resorted to by wealthy firms and rich corporations and manufacturing establishments upon their poor employes. Many workmen were discharged for avowing their purpose to vote the greenback ticket. Many cases of this nature can be named to the shame of the State and our New England civilization. Then the votes of many army and navy pensioners were influenced by threats of the examining surgeons and others that if they did not vote the republican ticket their pensions should be withdrawn. This disgraceful appliance is thought to have added materially to the vote for Davis. The search of Congressional committees for cases of bull-dozing and intimidating voters would be promptly rewarded by a visit to Maine. It would seem that Congress should take some notice of the threats made to the disabled defenders of the union, and it is understood that the case of one pensioner in Oxford county who was cut off on account of joining the greenback party, will be presented before Congress early in the next session.

The *World* expresses the REPORTER'S sentiments in this: Every misdeed or outrage which occurs in the Southern States, no matter what its nature may be every act of murder or arson or burglary or counterfeiting or mail-robbery, every illicit distillation of whiskey and every illicit declaration of love, every evasion of the customs laws, every forgery, every case of cruelty to men or animals, every bankruptcy, every display of a shot-gun, is caught up, labelled as a specimen of the true nature of "the solid South," and trumpeted throughout the length and breadth of the land as a crime against the "nation" and as the beginning of a hellish contrivance to transform the Union into a "league"! Because the negroes are illiterate and poor and pay no taxes the South is denounced. Because the whites own land and want rent for it the South is denounced. The very men and women in New York who have banished the negro from their own households as being neither so honest nor so pretty to look at as white servants, join in the hue and cry against the South because in that port of the country the African has not yet succeeded in changing the skin which they themselves impute to him as a scandal when he comes in their way at the North. The Legislatures of powerful Northern States literally vie with one another in enacting arbitrary and repressive laws against "tramps." The Northern press applauds the Northern farmer who arms himself and his family and makes his own law against the idle vagrants of the North. But the North will tolerate no attempts at self-protection by the Southern planter and his white family against the African "tramp" who infests Southern highways and terrifies Southern homes. The theories of government and of individual conduct prescribed by Northern stalwarts for Southern application would practically place everybody who is industrious and well-behaved at the South at the mercy of everybody who is idle and vicious.

We are feeding the hungry. On last Saturday we exported to Europe from New York alone two hundred thousand bushels of grain, twenty thousands barrels and bags of flour, twenty-five hundred bales of cotton and thousands of tons of meats, cheese, butter and other provisions.

A NORTHEAST PASSAGE FOUND.

At length that old dream of maritime explorers—a Northeast passage—has been discovered, thanks to favorable weather and Swedish pluck. The Dutch English and Russians have all tried unsuccessfully for centuries to coast along Northern Asia. At first the fabulous stories of Indian wealth and luxuries caused many a daring sailor to risk his life in the Northern seas. But the story was always the same—long years of storm-bound imprisonment or death among icebergs. Latterly, a more scientific interest has been attached to the search for the Northeast passage, and with the facilities which modern inventions lend to navigation, many of the dangers of life in high latitudes are avoided.

On the Fourth of July, 1878, Prof. Nordenskjold, a Swedish scientist, known as a daring Spitzbergen voyager, sailed from Gothenburg. In four days they reached the Norwegian island of Tromsoe, where a supply of furs and food was obtained. Their steamer, the Vega, was joined by the Lena, and their dangerous cruise began. The Kara Sea, so much dreaded by explorers, was found to be free of ice. With comparatively little trouble Tsejdekin, the extreme northern point of Asia, was reached about the middle of August, and the expedition anchored at the mouth of the Lena River August 26th. Progress from this point was slow and dangerous, and the last of September the vessels were imprisoned near a Schuktchi settlement in Kolintsehm Bay, where they wintered, being a mile from land. During the shortest day the sun was above the horizon less than three hours, and then only the upper rim was visible. The tribes on land were hospitable, and supplied them with bear and reindeer meat. Intense cold as low as 32° below Fahrenheit was experienced. The ice did not break up until July 18 last, when they steamed unhindered to Behring's Strait, and reached Japan on the 2nd inst.

Much information interesting to scientists was obtained during the trip, but the general public will be more curious to learn what Prof. Nordenskjold has to say about the utility of the passage discovered by him. He says: "I think the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring's Strait is certain and safe, with very little more experience of navigation in the Northern seas. From Japan to the mouth of the Lena River there are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced sailors. The Lena River taps Central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed."

Ex-Governor Hoffman resigned his office of sachem of the Tammany society in a letter addressed to Augustus Schell, grand sachem, in which he says: "It is my purpose to support the democratic state ticket headed by Governor Lucius Robinson.

"THAT CHEAP ENCYCLOPAEDIA."

Volume I of the new "Library of Universal Knowledge" is issued September 20th. It contains 736 pages of small but clear and beautiful type, handsomely printed on good paper, and is neatly and strongly bound in cloth, half morocco and half Russia, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 00 per volume. The succeding volumes will appear about two each month, till the 20 volumes completing the work are issued. Specimen volumess are sent to any part of the United States (10 cents extra for postage), with privilege of return after 10 days examination. Special terms are offered to early subscribers and to clubs, of which full particulars are sent free on request by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York.

That a complete Encyclopaedia, first class in character, and containing more matter than any heretofore published in this country at any price, should be made and sold for the trifling sum of $10.00, seems so extraordinary, that many who wish it may be true, are very naturally incredulous. The same house publish a large list of standard works, all at similarly low prices, and the presence of some of them already in the hands of hundreds of thousands of lovers of good books in all parts of the land, is naturally rapidly transforming the incredulous into patrons and enthusiastic friends of the enterprise. No mystery is made about the cause of the low prices—they are the reduced cost of manufacture to about one half what it was a few years ago, the method of sale, direct to the purchaser, saving him the large commissions commonly paid to agents and dealers, and a very large sale. It is worth the cost of a postal card to see their catalogue.

Renova has the scarlet fever.

Potatoes 20 cents in Lock Haven.

Seven acres of land in Mercer county yielded 150 bushels of wheat.—*Ex.*

Pooh! we know 17 acres in Centre co., good land, that did not yield the seed; now beat that. But wait until next harvest, then old Centre 'll brag.

Henry Morett killed his wife and fatally wounded her paramour at Hudson, N. Y.

THE CHOICE OF A PRESIDENT BY CONGRESS.

Although the present indications says the New York *Sun*, do not warrant the belief that there will be a failure next year to elect a President by the people, still such a contingency, arising from the disturbed state of the two great parties, is not to be shut out of view entirely. It is the part of practical wisdom to provide for all the chances that human foresight can take in. The situation is made peculiarly interesting by the fact that should the election be thrown into the House of Representatives, the almost equal strength of the Republicans and the Democrats renders the result most uncertain, and beyond the prophetic skill of the experienced politician.

It may, indeed, be said that in such an event an accident might determine the election in favor of one side or the other, or prevent any election at all. As the State delegations now stand in Congress, there are nineteen Republican, including California, and eighteen Democratic. Indiana is held in the grip of Mr. De La Matyr, National, the Republicans and the Democrats having each six members. If Mr Orth, Republican, should not be unseated, as is expected, then, of course, the vote of the State would be in the hands of Mr. De La Matyr, and he could name the President supposing no other changes to occur.

But there are several States where a death, a resignation, or other causes might materially affect the result. The delegation of Maine is made up of three Republicans and two Greenbackers. If there should be a vacancy in one of the Republican seats, to be filled by a Greenbacker, the vote of the State would be radically changed. In Connecticut the delegation stands three Republicans and one Democrat, or just the reverse of the case in the last Congress, when the Democrats had three members and the Republicans one. The loss of one Republican representative would leave the State without a vote. New Jersey is likewise reversed from the last Congress, and has four Republicans to three Democrats. One gain to the latter would throw the State into the Democratic column. The delegation from Ohio is composed of eleven Democrats and nine Republicans. A gain of one Republican would tie the State. Oregon has a single Democratic member, and his loss would give the Republicans a majority of States on the basis of the existing condition of parties.

These five States are all exposed to casualties which might suddenly alter their political complexion and determine the Presidency contrary to general expectation. In regard to the suggested contingency, the Constitution prescribes the mode of proceeding as follows:

"The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member, or members from two-thirds of the State, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President."

We have thus seen how, in case the people fail to elect, the House can make a President. It now remains to be shown what the next stage would be if the House should follow the example of the people and fail to choose a President. The Vice-President then becomes an important character, and in the supposed case, as he would run on the same ticket with the candidate for President, he would also fail of an election. In such a case, the Senate would have to elect, and this is the mode prescribed by the organic law:

"The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

The Democrats have a clear majority of five in the Senate over all opposition. Besides this elective power they have eighteen States. The Republicans have thirteen, and seven are divided.

THURMAN THUNDERS.

HE IS IN PERFECT ACCORD WITH GENERAL EWING.

A Speech which will Disturb the Digestion of Republican Politicians—Cruelty, Fraud and Corruption in the Execution of the Federal Election Laws.

Columbus, Ohio, September 7.—Senator Thurman's opening speech in Columbus last night, delivered to an immense audience at the city hall, will turn out to be the most influential utterance of the campaign. It was not a stump speech; indeed the senator at the conclusion explained that he had tried to speak as if every one who heard him was a statesman, but it was full of strong meat that will disturb the digestion of politicians all over the country for some days. The major part of the address was devoted to a review and denunciation of the republican election and naturalization laws and their operation, especially in the city of New York. The stand taken by the democratic members of congress during the extra session was sturdily defended, and Senator Thurman endeavored, with all his might, to project the issues then raised into the present foreground. It was not until the close of his speech that he turned to the subject of resumption. He denied that there had been an actual return to specie payments, admitting that greenbacks are at par with gold, dwelling on the business miseries which attend the rise to par, and contending it was not the resumption act, but business impetus, which made the new financial condition practical. Senator Thurman roused the audience to applause by saying that the rumors of difference between himself and General Ewing were wholly unfounded; that General Ewing was the regular democratic nominee for governor; that he (Mr. Thurman) would do all he could to elect him, and that he hoped every democrat in the state would do the same.

Speaking of state rights he said that according to the highest authority, the rights of the states are as indestructible, if our system of government be preserved, as are the rights of the federal government; that the one is just as sacred as the other, and that he who assails the plain rights of the states is just as much an enemy of our system of free institutions as he who assails the just powers of the federal government. Indeed, so sensitive upon this subject were our forefathers that within less than two years after the organization of our federal government ten articles of amendment to the constitution were adopted, every one of which was intended to limit the powers or the possible pretensions of that government. The high tariff protectionists and the seekers of subsidies alike desire a government of almost unlimited power, to gratify their wishes and foster their schemes. In a word almost or quite every form of concentrated wealth, except real estate, desires by construction or otherwise to add new powers to the already tremendous powers possessed by the national government. Do not understand me as saying that every man of wealth desires the annihilation of the state governments or their practical overthrow. There are thousands upon thousands of such men who are intelligent enough to see that the preservation of the rights of the states is essential to the maintenance of freedom and prosperity and is one of the greatest safeguards that can be conceived of the Union itself. But on the other hand I fear that there are thousands and tens of thousands of men in this country who would prefer even a limited monarchy to the form of government under which we live. They do not believe in the rule of the people; they do not believe in universal suffrage; they do not believe in the rights of the states, but they do believe in strong centralized government, backed by a standing army, and presided over or ruled by a chief magistrate chosen for a long term or even for life. On the subject of the army at the polls, he said in 1865 the radical leaders resolved to overthrow civil government in the south, and to divide that portion of the republic into military departments, to be ruled by five generals of the army, and to permit no elections, unless sanctioned by those generals and supervised by them. Then this law authorizing the use of the army at the polls was first enacted. How it was executed is now matter of history. Its professed object was to preserve the peace, its practical operation was to disturb the peace. After insisting that there was no justice in such a system he took up the naturalization and election laws. He condemned the republican policy in this regard, saying, "Having failed to destroy naturalization by the bill to which I have referred, they now seek, by a corrupt and tyrannical execution of the election laws, to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the naturalized citizen's right to vote. The purpose to thus use election laws disclosed itself the moment the substitute bill of which I have spoken was defeated." He then denounced in detail the cruelty, fraud and corruption practised in the administration of the federal election laws.

ON CONKLING.

The Great Bulldozer as Pictured by Gath's Pen.

(G. A. T. in Cincinnati Enquirer.)

* * * Thus the Republican party has been weakened in New York from year to year, although Mr. Conkling has constantly risen, and he now holds the Senatorship for the third term, with a diminishing party constituency. He appears to have accepted the fact that he is unpopular and can not be popular, and he therefore hates men who receive praise of the voluntary support of their fellow-citizens.

NO PEERS.

The rule of his life is to allow no peer, no equal. He is as crafty and domineering as the young Agustus, who consented for a little while to divide the world with Anthony and Lepidus and thoroughly exterminated both at last. Mr. Conkling has had full control of the Senatorial patronage of the Utica District. All the Federal positions are filled with his lickspittles. I heard a Judge whom he had appointed to the District Bench of the United States express the view the other day, that Conkling had been thick with Mrs. Sprague beyond the boundaries of right and law; but still it would set him up in the State, as the people would say he was a fine bull. Here was a man administering the laws of his country over nearly half of the area of a great State, exclaiming that the adultery with the wife of a friend was a high talent. We need go no further to know what sort of people Conkling appoints to the lower offices when he makes such men Judges. At the same time, among his following are some men of good social belongings, like the late William Orton and young Cornell, his present candidate for Governor. Orton, however, was accustomed to look for mastership, having been a plain book-seller, hard up for most of his life. He also had a great part to play in the laws affecting telegraphy, and knew that Conkling was a man to be conciliated.

Cornell having a wealthy father was fished for by Conkling with a burnished bait.

It may be also said in Conkling's favor that when he incurs an obligation he is apt to discharge it, but always at the expense of the United States. He regards official patronage which by perversion of our system has got into the hands of Senators, as his personal quitrent and feudal right. He stuck to Grant through thick and thin because Grant gave him the whole of the patronage of this State. Knowing that Tom Murphy is still thick with Grant he still tolerates that genial hanger-on.

CONKLING'S CUSSEDNESS.

In such a house as I have described, situated on the most beautiful street of Utica—a street paved with concrete and lined with beds of grass and double rows of shade trees—Conkling only lacked the devout spirit, the sense of duty, gratitude to heaven and those around him to have been a much-envied man. But his restless and uncertian and voluptuous nature is ever lashing itself within the confines of his home, like some monk in his cell who rises from the Scripture to 'do self-flagellations. He has no repose in his nature, and the sight of a beautiful woman, of a high-minded rival, of a daughter just budding into the conception of love, give him no happiness, but rather arouse the hateful antagonisms of his character. He not only resents those things aimed at himself, but things in general that do not promote his pride or momentary convenience. As one of his parasites said to me, "He has an unholy pride." What is worse than pride except impiousness?

Forgiveness is wholly alien to his spirit. He makes it a matter of regard that he has no use for a man who has disappointed him.

One view of his nature is artificial. He is neither a man of courage, of truth, nor of honor. Yet he would have it appear that he lives in the circle of those virtues and governs the world strictly by them. I recollect hearing him once say that a certain thing was outside the 'forum and domain of honor.' Yet I have lived to see this man, so good at phrases, sneak into a gentleman's house, supposing him to be absent, and court his wife in the presence of her four children. Conkling is little more than a Northern slave-driver. Even supposing his amusements to be what his friends claim, they bespeak his brutality. He is a boxer, a good shot with a pistol, an insulter and vindictive. Are these the qualities for a leader of Northern society? Or are they not identical with the qualities which underlie the "Mississippi plan" and the shot-gun policy? But it is most probably a sly assumption on his part that he can either shoot a pistol or stand up against any determined pugilist. He has had two or three occasions of late to develope on that idea. Lamar levelled at him one of the bitterest sentences ever uttered in the Senate, that the insult he had given Conkling was such as "no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear." Repelled like a shuttlecock from a battledore, he was in turn kicked out from Sprague's house at Narragansett, and he is likely to have an unhappy time hereafter with one enemy in the Senate and another out on the business circle. If he does not kick a small boy some of these days he will have no reputation left.

Grant has left China for San Francisco, and Tom Scott has got home. Tom may now feel like saying go-ahead with the Pennsvalley road.

Suffering Woman. There is but very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, Kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.

The pay roll for the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona amounts to $100,000 a month, and from this thousands of families are clothed and fed.

Five Lehigh countains who moved out to Iowa fifteen years ago have been killed by wolves in that state.

A Murfreesboro, Tennessee, darkey is 103 years old. He has just married his seventh wife, who is 32. There are twenty-seven of his children left to bless his declining years.

If there is anything in the 'survival of the fittest' Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills must be 'counted in'; they have lived long and do better work than ever.

On the popular vote the republican party is in a minority in both Maine and California. The first gave Hayes a majority of over 16,000 and the last about 5,000. The stalwart howl about the south dosen't seem to add strength to the republican party.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The Eureka stage coach was stopped above Nevada City on Monday by two masked men, the express bag taken and the passengers made to stand up in the road, delivering their personal property. Wm. F. Cummings, a banker of Moore's Flat, resisted the robbers when they attempted to take a gold bar belonging to him, and was shot through the head and instantly killed. A large force are now searching the country for the highwaymen. Cummings was a son of Col. Wm. Cummings of Mifflin county, Pa.

The Paris *Bulletin des Halles* says the first threshings in the west and northwest of France show a very poor yield both in quantity and quality, so there is no set-off to the bad results in the southwest, east and centre. Though France will not have to purchase abroad so largely as last year, she will require 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 hectolitres, and must buy it almost exclusively in America, in competition with England, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Spain. The maize crop has failed in most of the districts in Roumania. The yield in Wallachia is especially small.

Kidney-Wort—the only known remedy acting at the same time on the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

IMPORTANT TO HUNTERS.

Now that the hunting season has fairly opened, the following information, compiled from the game laws, will be found to be of interest. In order to avoid trouble, gunners should cut this out for ready reference during the shooting season.

Squirrels—September 1 to January 1

Rabbits—October 15 to January 1.

Wild duck and geese—September 1 to May 15.

Wild turkeys—October 15 to January 1.

Upland or grass plover—July 15 to January 1.

Ruffled grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse—October 1 to January 1.

Woodcock—July 4 to January 1.

Quail or Virginia partridge—October 15 to January 1.

Deer—October 1 to December 16.

It is unlawful to shoot at any time a nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, martin, lark, finch, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any insectiverous bird under a penalty of five dollars each, or to destroy their eggs or nests under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense. A trap, net, snare, or torch-light cannot be used in taking wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, pheasant, partridge or woodcock, or rail or reed bird or pinnated grouse under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1 00 bottles or six bottles for $5. Get it of your druggist. If he has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
17jul4t

Do You Feel Bad?

Languid, Depressed in Spirit, Chilly, have you Headache, Pain in the Shoulders or back, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Fever and Ague, and out of sorts generally? Nature is telling you that your Liver is failing to do its work, and the secretions of the system are being thrown back into the blood; dangerous results will follow unless you act promptly. Take Sellers' Liver Pills at once. These Pills are a standard remedy—have been long in use and are highly recommended.—Says Dr. Oakley, of Detroit, Mich.: "Sellers' Liver Pills are admirably calculated for billious climates." Andrew Sarver, of Joliet, Ills., says: A friend recommended the use of your Liver Pills, and after using two boxes of them I was entirely cured of a severe attack of liver complaint." For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsbnrg Pa.

A Search Warrant

allows an officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and Lindsey's Blood Searcher is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers in the Lungs or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper.
Aug. 7.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my y
For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

To their many Centre County friends to visit their

GREAT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

during the continuance of the State Fair, to be held in this city, from September 8th to the 20th.

We shall daily place on exhibition

NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
MEW THINGS IN

SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
Dress Goods,
Black Goods,
Hoisery

AND

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

SELECTED IN EUROPE BY OUR OWN BUYERS.

The attractions we shall offer cannot fail to be of as much interest to every lady as the exhibits at the State Fair. We respectfully invite attention to our importation of

DURABLE BLACK SILKS,

Made especially to meet the wants of the season; WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK OR CUT.

We Recommend

Our One Dollar Black Silk

FOR SOLIDITY OF WEAR.

They are so spun as to avoid wearing shiny under fair usage

TAPPISSIER'S BLACK SILKS
Velvet Finish, 6 qualities.
BELLON'S BLACK SILKS
For Elegance and Durability, 14 qualities
HAMMOT'S HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS,
For Solidity of wear, 5 qualities.
GIRAUD'S BLACK SILKS,
Full Rounded Cord, 5 qualities.

PONSON'S BLACK SILKS,
Soft and Fine to the touch, 10 qualities.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS,
In many qualities.
ZURICH MEDIUM BLACK GROS GRAINS AND PERSANS.
BLACK SATIN DE LYON
Specially Favored in Paris for Dresses.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
Rich and Elegant for Dresses.
BLACK SILK ARMURES AND REPS,
New and pleasing effects.
BLACK DAMASSE BRODERIE,
Soft and Full to the Touch, 24 inches wide.
&C., &C., &C.

COLORED SILKS,

In all the new shades.

ZURICH SILKS,
17, 18 and 20 inches wide.
LYONS DRESS SILKS,
18, 20 and 22 inches wide.

WHITE SILKS,
Selected with the greatest care
RICH WHITE FANCY SILKS,
Large collection of new designs
BROCADED VELVETS.

WHITE SATINS,
For Dresses and Trimmings.
LYONS and GERMAN FANCY SILKS,
New and pleasing effects.

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

Will be found the latest styles in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, } Dress Fabrics.

Prices are at the lowest point.

Prudent housekeeprs, by securing their present or near future supplies at the earliest possible moment, will effect a considerable saving in the prices of

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
CANTON FLANNELS,
FLANNELS
AND MUSLINS.

We earnestly advise all consumers to take advantage of the necessarily short time that our stock of goods can be kept at the present low prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK,
is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.
It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.
Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.
Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills, mar27ly

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-79

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

WATERS' Orchestrion chimes ORGAN

is the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. It has the celebrated Concerto stop, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice, and two and a half Octaves of bells tuned in perfect harmony with the reeds, and their effect is magical & electrifying. WATERS' CLARIONA, ORCHESTRAL, CONCERTO, VESPER, CENTENNIAL CHIMES, CHAPEL, and COTTAGE ORGANS, in Unique French Cases are in every respect FIRST CLASS.
WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and Upright, ARE THE BEST MADE; the Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability Unsurpassed. Warranted for SIX YEARS.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash. Monthly Installments received. A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, etc. AGENTS WANTED. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Instruments at Great Bargains. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers,
40 EAST 14th STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Box, 3567.



$500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

PENNSYLVANIA RR.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Montandon	6 57 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Montandon	1 03 p m
arr at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
"	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	Montandon	7 25 p m
arr at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	Jersey Shore	14 a m
"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	Montandon	9 08 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renova	10 05 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	Montandon	1 47 p m
arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 35 p m
"	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	Montandon	12 18 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
arr at	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.
Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.
Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.
New Furniture. New Management, 23 jan 1y



This COLLAR and a Cow Milker free to Farmers who act as Agents. Cut this out and address with stamp
SMITH & SON.
24 Dey St., N. Y.
Name this paper. 24 jul 3m.

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind. 10 july 4m.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
sp1068tf

Forks House!
PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.
The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery.
1nov y

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
8aug GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Sept. 18, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—The Centre county Fair will be held on the grounds near Bellefonte, as usual, on October 1st, 2d and 3d—being Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's who has the services of one of the best Philadelphia tailors—and all work warranted to fit at prices the lowest.

—A new branch clothing store at Centre Hall—just read Guggenheimer's new card.

—Those little bushy tailed nut-eaters, the squirrels seems to be scarce in other parts outside this county, this season.

—The reputation of the buggies put out by Jno. T. Lee, at the Centre Hall coach shops is spreading far on account of their beauty as well as substantial make.

—Go to Frank P. Green's in the Bush house for pure and fresh drugs, medicines and toilet articles. The largest and oldest establishment of the kind in this county.

—Roly Curtin, of Bellefonte, known to nearly all who visit that town, died on Saturday 6, aged 34 years, 7 months and 22 days.

—Thanks to Secretary W. F. Reeder, for complimentaries to our Co Fair, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Oct.

—Give Sechler's grocery a call when at Bellefonte, fair week, or at any other time it will always pay you to do so.

—We are informed that a daily mail started between Millheim and Logansville, this week.

—The grain recently sown in this valley, is up and the fields already look better than last fall's sowing did in the spring. Present indications promise a good crop next year.

—A. G. Heckman, of Ohio, pleased us with a call this week. A 26 years residence in the Buckeye state has not made him forget his Pennsvalley friends.

—The Pic-nic of the Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county, to be held on Thursday, Sept. 25, promises to be an immense gathering. Delegations are coming from Mifflin and Clinton counties

—Horse feed will be furnished by J. H. Keller, at the Granger pic-nic.

—It is important that every one read Guggenheimer's new Card in this paper. Don't fail.

—Now then pile in for a new suit, out of the splendid and unsurpassed new stock just purchased in New York, by Newman the King Clothier, at Bellefonte. It is a surprise to all how Newman can manage to keep going at so small a profit on his goods. Selling a great deal at small profit is where he makes as well as his customers.

—A good second-hand top buggy and a new platform spring wagon for sale at Murray's coach shops.

—The most satisfactory evidence of the durability of the work made at Levi Murray's coach shops, at Centre Hall, Pa., is a steadily increasing trade.

—Mr. Jacob M'Cool of Gregg has a grape vine in his garden on which one of this years shoots grew 15 feet in length.

—Messrs. Witmer & Smith are about putting up a portable steam saw-mill near M'Cools, in George's valley. They have contracted for 400,000 feet of lumber, on the stump, 200,000 from Jacob M'Cool at $5 per M., 100,000 feet from Sam'l Harter, and 100,000 from another party.

—There were light frosts in some localities of this county last week. No harm done, however.

—J. R. Norris has returned and will remain a short time in Spring Mills. Come soon and have your photographs made.

—Dr. J. B. Krider, formerly of Millheim, now practicing his profession at Bucyrus Crawford Co., Ohio, in company with his family is visiting friends in this county. The Dr. looks well, has grown quite corpulent. Evidently Ohio fare must agree with him.

—Next Saturday, 20, the Sabbath school at the George's Valley church will hold a pic-nic in Sam'l Harter's woods, opposite the church. The church at the same time will be furnished with a new and larger bell than the present one, which will be taken down and sold to the highest bidder. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Fischer and others.

—Over every public road in this and adjoining counties can be seen running wagons and buggies, of first class make put up at Lee's Centre Hall shops.

—Commissioner Gregg has left at the REPORTER office a sample of Georgia pine with which the floors in our county prison are now being laid. This flooring is 1½ inches thick, and will no doubt last until Gabriel sounds his trump—if that event is not too far distant. We think the Commissioners should not have gone quite so far south for stuff; they might have stopped in Delaware and brought up one of its whipping posts, a few months trial of it would have left little use for floors in the cells.

—Centre County Fair Oct., 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

—The Centre county Agricultural Society will have the largest and best fair this fall that has ever been held on its grounds. Frank Chamberlin, Esq., is untiring in his efforts to make the amusement department, of which he is Superintendant, the most attractive feature of the exhibition.

—Seven acres of land in Mercer county yielded 150 bushels of wheat, says an exchange. Now what's that? the Huston farm, one of the best in Pennsvalley, this year from 56 acres brought 200 bushels wheat, and another farm took 71 bushels wheat off of 35 acres, and we could cite dozen other farms at the same rate this year—but such failures are an exception in this one of best wheat growing vallies in the state.

—Queensware of the best quality and in great variety, at Sechler's. They carry a full line and are able to supply all trade. They sell in sets or a single piece of any desired shape or pattern; also yellow and Rockingham ware, all sizes and shapes, and prices greatly reduced.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES on the face can be removed by rubbing with Camphor Milk. It cost only 25 cts. per bottle. J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 7 aug 4t

—Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the best remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Wm. Beck, Piano Tuner, Bellefonte. Charges reasonable. tf

LEWISBURG CENTRE & TYRONE RAILROAD.—The Tyrone Herald of last week says: Public interest in the completion of this important branch railroad is being renewed again, and we have information to the effect that vigorous efforts are now being made to have the line finished and put in running condition from this place to Pennsylvania Furnace, a distance of about sixteen miles. S. C. Stewart, one of the Directors, has been giving the matter his unremitting attention at this end of the road, and has encouraging prospects that his efforts will be successful. This road should have been completed long ago, but for reasons not necessary to mention, work was suspended, and the money invested in grading and bridges has, of course, remained dead stock. The incalculable benefit of the road, when finished, should be an urgent incentive toward its completion. The development of the iron ore in the district through which the road passes and the ore beds beyond Pennsylvania Furnace, but within reach of the new line will establish a profitable freight business, without any other trade. Several banks belonging to Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., and others owned by Shoenberger in common with Lyon, Shorb & Co., are already opened, and only await an outlet by rail, when their products will flow into market, These ores are of the hematite variety, rich in quality, and extensive in the range of their deposits. The iron business is reviving, and now is just the time to develop the immense ore deposits of the rich hematite belt that crops out in this locality.

—The new township road, from Aaronsburg to a point on the Millheim and Coburn Turnpike, commonly known as Swartz's Saw Mill, is now open for the public. It will be remembered that this road caused a good deal of trouble to the friends and opposers. Three setts of viewers run the route, at as many different times, Almost endless testimony was taken and presented to Court. Nothing in fact was undone which could in the remotest way harm or benefit the project. Now since it is open to "the public" we hope the convenience it affords, may amply repay those interested on either side, for any trouble they may have gone to.

—A fanatical woman, professing Aventist beliefs, has been trying to prey upon the common sense of the people in the lower end of the valley. But they would not be gulled any. So she left the country thinking Pennsvalley a poor place for speaking her heresies.

—Frank Chamberlin Esq., is to have the funny department and he is working hard and success is sure.

—All fine groceries, canned goods, pickels, sauces, oils, oranges, lemons, cranberries, &c., at Sechler's, and strictly pure spices. They handle no impure or adulterated goods of any kind. We freely and cheerfully testify to this as a fact and from our own experience.

—I advise all people to buy their shoes at Louis Doll's, it is the cheapest place of all.

—Numerous entries are being daily made for the fair in the various classes, Let all the people encourage it by their presence, and thus promote the interests of our county.

—There is one place of attraction that should not be missed during fair week, and that is the famous grocery of Sechler & Co. It is a show worth seeing, and you can supply yourselves with the best groceries in the world. They are fitting up for the occasion, and the store will be a handsome sight to look at.

—During fair week don't forget the great and cheap Clothing Hall of Newman. There's where you buy cheapest.

A capital substitute for scarecrows. "Take half a pint of tar and put it into three quarts of boiling water, with one peck of seed corn, stir the whole rapidly, and then dry off the corn with plaster or sand, so that the kernels will not be stuck together by the tar. It is then ready for use." The crows do not like tar, and do not pull up the corn.

—Let every body attend the fair on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of October.

—The Supt. of the Amusement Dept. is working like a beaver to make the fair pleasant and entertaining.

—C. Dinges was to the city last week laying in a stock of goods. Look out for cheap groceries.

—The cheapest place for boots and shoes in Bellefonte is at Louis Doll's.

—We are under obligations to the Snyder Co. Agr. Society for a complimentary to their annual fair, at Selinsgrove, Oct. 9—11.

—For good, fresh city groceries go to C. Dinges.

—A large stock of groceries, confectioneries, and notions has just arrived at C. Dinges grocery.

—Mr. John Poorman, of Boggs, died on Monday night, last, in his 90 year. He was no doubt the oldest man in that section of the county.

—Public Sale at the Loop church, of lumber, blinds and window sash with glass on Friday, Sept. 26 at 1 p. m.

—Our townsman D. F. Luse, bro't a basket of apples to this office of last year's crop; they are hard and still well-preserved. The apples are rustics and green pipins. Dan must know the secret of keeping apples over time.

—The best shoes I ever had were bought at Louis Doll's shoe store Bellefonte.

—Bellefonte was visited with another sudden death on Monday night, Mr, Jno. D Lieb, who was generally known in this county, having died of apoplexy. Mr. Lieb complained of being ill a few days before, but it was not supposed there was any thing serious about his case. He will be buried with the Odd Fellows ceremonies on Thursday.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair, Renewer has for many years occupied an honorable place in the toilet of American women, and has also attained popularity in foreign countries. This is because it does perform what it promises. Its warmest friends are those who have used it longest and those who sound its praise the loudest are those who from actual experience and personal trial have demonstrated that by its use gray hair is restored to its natural color and dry, harsh, and wiry hair is made soft and lustrous, a thing of beauty and a matter of joy and pride to the wearer.—*Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss.*

—A large stock of boots and shoes is to be sold at the lowest cash price, at Louis Doll's boot and shoe store, Bellefonte.

Hon. Philip Ruhl, a prominent citizen of Union county, died on the 10th, aged 90 years.

SPRING MILLS.

Wm. Allison and brother are putting up a large brick kiln at their sawmill.

J. D. Long is preparing lumber for a grain house and to enlarge his business in general at the depot.

Wm. A. Kerlin is doing a big business at the mill, he wants more light and to get it washed all the windows.

Mr. Peter Philips is doing quite a business with his plaining mill. Why don't you advertise Pete you thereby would get double the amount to do.

C. D. F.

HOTEL BLOWN UP.

Supposed to be the Work of Persons Opposed to Selling Liquor.

Columbus, Ohio, September 15,—The Corbin hotel, occupied by Henry Corbin, at Westerville, this county, was blown up last night by gunpowder, and although the building was occupied by a number of people no one but Corbin was injured and he not fatally. It is not known who placed the powder in the building, but Corbin asserts that it was done by some of the villagers and is the outcome of his refussal to cease selling liquor in the village four years ago. The building be occupied as a saloon was demolished by gunpowder and Corbin left town, only returning a short time ago, but all attempts to arrest the guilty parties proved failures. The damage to the hotel and a number of adjoining buildings will be about $600. The citizens of Westerville insist that while they favored resorting to the strongest measures to prevent liquor selling in their town they never favor such measurers as those reported last night.

THE VOICE OF OLD CENTRE.

DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION.

The democratic county convention met at Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, and was called to order by chairman Fortney. The convention organized by electing the following officers:

Chairman—Chester Munson, of Philipsburg.

On motion of Jno. H. Reifsnyder Vice Presidents—Wm. A. Kerlin, of Gregg, and Geo. D. Danly, of Ferguson.

On motion of Mr. M'Cain, of Milesburg, Secretaries—T. E. Bible, of Milesburg, L. E. Shaffer, of Walker, and J. H. Reifsnyder, of Penn.

The following delegates answered to their names.

Bellefonte, N. W.—B Galbraith, E, Powers.
S. W.—C M Bower, L Housel.
W. W.—S A M'Quistian.
Howard boro—H Brickly.
Milesburg—T E Bible.
Philipsburg—J N Casanova, C Munson D M Holt.
Unionville—Dr C Cambridge.
Benner—E Glenn, A Garbrick, F Beezer.
Boggs—H Curtin, J A M'Lain, F Adams.
Burnside—O Holt.
Curtin—M Leathers.
College—Sam'l Gilliland, D H Grove.
Ferguson old—G D Danly, D Miller, R G Brett
New—O M Sheets.
Gregg—W. Pealer, J B Heckman, M L Rishel, Wm Kerlin.
Halfmoon—C Linn.
Haines—C B Stover, Wm L Bright, Mich Fiedler.
Harris—Henry Potter, Jno Meyers.
Howard—M Confer, R Leathers.
Huston—D Irvin.
Liberty—W H Gardner.
Marion—L Everhart, Geo Loder.
Miles—Judge Frank, G B Haines, W B Shafer, Jno Emrick, A E Wolf.
Patton—Dr J M Bush.
Penn—D A Musser, P H Stover, H E Duck, H Swartz, J H Reifsnyder.
Potter south—Robt Lee, Jas Runkle, Wm From, Wm Jordan.
Potter, north—Jno. Shannon, Jno. Arney, Jacob Wagner, jr.
Rush—H M'Can, J Dolan
Snowshoe—J G Uzzle, S A Nolan.
Spring—H Rothrock, Jno Hoy, Ab Steine, G R Barrett.
Taylor—H Blowers.
Union—Jno H Stover.
Walker—L E Shaffer, Harvy Vonada, John Brown, D Kane.
Worth—J G Jones.

The following resolution was offered by C. M Bower, esq.,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of seven on resolutions, to which all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

Adopted.—The chair appointed, C. M. Bower, D. A. Musser, M. L. Rishel, Jas. M'Clain, G. B. Haines, G. R. Barrett and John Shannon.

Nominations for Jury Commissioner,
G. L. Peters, Union.
Wm. Marks, Boggs
Geo. Korman, Gregg.
John Shannon, Potter.
And Lesch, Walker.
C. S. Carr.
Perry Condo, Marion.

The balloting resulted as follows:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Peters	11	9	7	4
Marks	6	4	5	
Korman	13	13	12	7
Shannon	19	24	27	38
Lesch	4	4		
Carr	11	14	14	13
Condo	9	7	10	13

Mr. Shannon's nomination, on motion of Hon. S. Gilliland, was then made unanimous.

Nominations for Coroner were then made as follows:
Dr. Joseph Adams, Milesburg.
Dr. P. S. Fisher, Walker.

A letter of declination was read from Dr. Fischer, whereupon Dr. Adams was nominated by acclamation.

For Chairman of Co. Committee, J. L. Spangler, Esq., of Bellefonte, was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Spangler being called for was received by hearty applause and thanked the convention for the trust confided in him, promising to do his duty and make an earnest campaign; he pointed out the importance of the work before the democracy, and urged democrats to prepare for the great work in 1880, and insure the election of a democratic president by union and harmony in the democratic ranks.

J. N. Cassanova and Fred'k Kurtz were elected by acclamation as representative delegates to state convention.

Senatorial Conferees were then chosen by acclamation, viz: J. C. Harper, Jas. A. M'Clain, Geo. R. Barrett.

The committee on resolutions submitted their report, which was unanimously adopted. For want of time we postpone their publication until next week. The resolutions endorse the democratic platform; endorse the nomination of Barr; denounce the treasury ring; denounce the presidential steal, and pronounce in favor of Tilden's re-nomination; endorse the great services of Senator Wallace; endorse the course of our members at Harrisburg, Senator Alexander and representatives Gephart and Murray; declare that Gov. Curtin was faily elected to congress and endorse his contest for the seat; recommends democratic papers to the liberal support of the party and wider circulation for the dissemination of the truth.

Senator Alexander was called for and addressed the convention. Congratulated the body upon its good and harmonious work, and its full attendance; sympathized with esq. Shannon in his nomination to so "lucrative" an office as jury commissioner and explained the importance of the office. He urged democrats to get ready for the great campaign of 1880. His remarks were greeted with applause.

The convention was one of the most harmonious ever held in the couty. Adj'd.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Sunday School Convention, for the northern part of Juniatta district Evangelical church, was held in the Evangelical church at Millheim, commencing Sept. 9th and continued until the 11th. The convention was opened on Tuesday evening with an address by Rev. E. Kohr, the P. E. of the district. His subject was, "The relation the Sabbath School sustains to the church and to the world" The address was interesting and instructive. The following ministerial brethren were in attendance, viz: E. Kohr, L. M. Pines, S. Smith, P. C. Weidemeyer, N. Young, W. H. Stover, E. James, E. P. Leonard, C. F. Deininger, W. H. Hartman; W. P. Thomas, S. L. Shortess, C. F. Gephart and E. Stambach of the Evangelical church, and Rev. John Tomlinson of the Lutheran church, also a number of lay delegates from the different schools of the district. The sessions were well attended especially during the afternoon and evenings. Wednesday evening Sept. 10th was set apart for a general children's meeting, which was well attended by old and young as much so as to fill the house to its utmost. The following ministers addressed the children in a very instructive manner, avoiding all silly and inappropriate remarks, which are so often made use of at such places, and are altogether uncalled for. The 1st address was delivered by Rev. L. M. Pines, followed by Revs. N. Young, W. P. Thomas, John Tomlinson, P. C. Weidemeyer, W. H. Stover and S. Smith. The entire convention was fraught with interest. The essays and speeches were all plain, and to the point. The music was furnished by the members of the Evangelical S. S. of Millheim, under the direction of Rev. W. H. Hartman, with Miss Hattie P. Lanich presiding at the organ, who has won for herself, the respect and esteem of all who were present, and especially of her entire school in which she moves as one having no enemies. Much praise belongs to Mr. W. H. Hartman, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen of the school and all others that assisted in singing. The music was grand, considering that but very little time was had to practice.

"May your troubles only be little ones, and may you always have Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy," said an old batchelor to a newly-married couple.

The steamship Navigator which sailed from Montreal, Wednesday, took 70,000 bushels of wheat for Bordeaux, France.

Dairymen are delighted with prices realized for their merchandise, when they use the Perfected Butter Color, the invention of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. An eminent agriculturist says: "I prefer to make butter in winter, as properly colored it brings a high price."

SHERMAN FATCS.

Some of the Fine Points of Slippery John's Financial Management.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

The press throughout the country raised a universal howl over the suggestion that President Grant should throw government gold into the market for sale and break down the combination between Fisk, Gould & Co., to bear United States currency in the celebrated Black Friday transactions; but Secretary Sherman confesses, in his talk to the Board of Trade in Cincinnat, that he has left for 3 months $40,000,000 of United States four per cent bonds in the possession of a bank in which he was stockholder at one time, for the asserted reason that the farmers needed the money there for these bonds to get their crops to market, and to call in the money due the Government might produce a stringency in the money market. One dark feature in this Sherman transaction is that, while these bonds are still in the possession of the United States authorities and before they were paid for, and which they were, to all intents and purposes, the property of the United States, $800,000 worth of coupons were clipped off and used by some one.

Ex-Supervising Architect of the Treasury, A. B. Mullett, furnishes the following statement: "On the completion of the New York postoffice, the Treasuey Department advertised the sale of the temporary building at the Dix Island granite quarry in Maine, which had been erected for the temporary use of the Government employes engaged in getting out granite. The sale took place, and the Dix Island Granite Company purchased the building, with a lot of tools (the word tools having been interpolated in the advertisement by a dishonest clerk in the Supervising Architect's office just before the sale). The value of the building was nominal. The appraised value of the tools was $27,000. Supervising Arehitect Mullett refused to deliver the tools, and they were never delivered. A long time after the sale of this Government property for $1,500. the company obtained a contract to furnish granite for the Philadelphia Postoffice, and they effected a sale of the identical property they had purchased for $1,500 of the Treasury Department back to the Treasury Department for $117,000, and the payment of the last amount was made by the Postmaster at Philadelphia on the order of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Postmaster being the disbursing agent of the appropriation to build the Philadelphia Postoffice. When the Postmaster's receipts were forwarded to the Treasury Department for settlement, they were placed in Major Dickinson's hands for examination. He discovered the fraud and refused to allow the item of $117,000, which was held up. When Secretary Sherman took charge of the treasury, and suit had been ordered by President Gyant's Comptroller, for the recovery of the money, Sherman refused to carry out the order; but on death of Comptroller Taylor, Dickinson was removed, and after his removal his successor, appointed by John Sherman, allowed the enormous price paid for the formerly condemned Government property.

A RIVER ARGOSY.

Specimen of a Towboat Cargo from St. Louis to New Orleans.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

The last down trip of the tow-boat Port Eads, gives an illustration of the capacity of the Mississippi river for handling the surplus products of the West. The cargo of the fleet was as follows:

93,173 bushels wheat in bulk.
1,095 sacks wheat.
3,822 sacks corn.
30,000 bushels corn in bulk.
5,291 barrels flour.
6,384 sacks oats.
1,079 sacks bran.
4,001 barrels meal and grits.
68,000 feet of lumber.
1,000 bundles cotton ties.
2,650 boxes soap.
1,550 bundles broom handles.
2,575 iron plates
105 boxes bacon.
12 casks bacon.
748 barrels pork.
287 tierces lard.
115 bales hay.
313 packages white lead.
405 sacks salt.
8 barrels oil.
20 barrels vinegar.
233 packages iron.
6 hogsheads tobacco.
600 barrels lime.
2 barges ice.

The dead weight of the merchandise enumerated above is about 6,000 tons, and we presume there is about 100 tons of ice in each barge, making the total cargo 8,000 tons.

To move this by rail would require 800 cars, or forty average freight trains, which would cover some seven miles of track

The total grain in bulk and sacks amounts to 160,040 bushels, weighing 4,858 tons. The capacity of this tow was therefore about a quarter of a million bushels of grain. When the improvements now contemplated shall have been made between here and St. Louis, it will be practicable to bring down tows of half a million bushels of grain at once.

The Siberian exiles, when released from prison and the mines, have had to choose between starvation or stealing the means of subsistence; being deprived of all civil rights, they were not allowed to adopt any honest calling. Such has been the situation of Siberian exiles for centuries. Under the circumstances it was natural that during the warm seasons the Siberian forests should be filled with criminal vagrants, who resorted to begging, stealing, robbing, and murder, in order to keep soul and body together. Both the economical and the moral interests of Siberia suffered from these evils, and the Government has often been petitioned to remedy them. It had been found that, in order to keep all the exiles in prison, it would be necessary to erect a large additional number of prisons, costing not less than fifty millions of roubles. The Government could not spare such a sum of money, and so the Czar recently promulgated an order allowing the exiles to pursue different occupations, upon the recommendation and under the surveillance of the local authorities. The political exiles, however, are denied this right of honestly making a living.

A country cotemporary wants to exchange with some paper that doesn't tell its readers when a resident dies that "he was an old and respected citizen, whose death is regretted by the entire community; and his demise will leave a vacancy which can never be filled. It makes the people who are left behind feel that they are a paltry set of villians, whose deaths will be announced by the ringing of bells, the booming of guns, and a general "Whoop up, boys! Old Jones has kicked the bucket!"

A waterspout inundated the valley of Glattbach, Switzerland, sweeping away several mills and houses.

King Metsa of Victoria Nyanza, Africa, has liberated the slaves in his dominions, numbering half a million.

Sabrille Morales, a highly esteemed actress in Paris was murdered by her lover, who afterward committed suicide.

A fine of not over five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not over 1 year is the punishment in this State for carryirg concealed fire-arms, slung-shot, handy-billy, dirk-knife, razor or any other deadly weapon.

—Letter Heads, Business Cards Envelopes, Bill Heads, Circulars, Posters and all kinds of Job Work done for one-fourth less than anywhere else in the county, at this office.

—A new double thread shuttle sewing machine works by hand or treadle, for sale or trade at this office. Warranted.

IMPORTANT TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following from the Washington Tribune is worthy the attention of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors:

It has been decided that under the operations of the arrears of pension law, limitations which, under the old pension laws, ran against widows who remarried without having applied for a pension within five years from the death of the soldier, and children, and brothers and sisters of a deceased soldier who were under sixteen years of age at the time of the latter's death, but who neglected to file an application for pensions before they attained the age of twenty-one years, have been swept away, so that now the late widow of a soldier who died in the service, or, after discharge, of a disability which originated while in the service and in the line of duty, is entitled to a pension from the date of her remarriage, provided she has not received the same. Also, children who have been debarred a pension under the old pension laws by reason of the youngest having attained the age of twenty-one years without having made an application, should now apply; also brothers and sisters who were under sixteen years of age at the date of the soldier's death and dependent upon him for support (the soldier having left neither widow, minor child nor children surviving him, and the mother and father having died before the brothers and sisters attained the age of sixteen years), now have a valid claim. The classes above referred to numbers tens of thousands, and this good news will be cheering indeed to them, especially as it comes so unexpectedly upon the heels of the disallowance of their claims, or information that they had no title to pension.

One new case of yellow fever and four deaths were reported in Memphis on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Bonesteel, of Shawnee, Kansas, poisoned her two children and afterward committed suicide.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind, and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask your druggist for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If he has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24jlit

DIED.

On 27 Aug., in Hayes city, Ks., Mr. Joseph H. Motz, formerly of Haines twp., aged 24 years.

At Woodward Aug. 31st, Mrs. Elizabeth Harper, aged 71 years, 9 months and 10 days

The deceased was for fifty years a consistent member of the church, and died as she had lived.

MARRIED.

At the home of Miss E. McKim, (sister of the late Dr. McKim,) in Freeport, Ill., on 28 Aug., by Rev. John Giffen, Dr. Wm. B. Stiver, of Rock Grove, and Miss R. E. McNitt, of Freeport.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to enter on the lands of the undersigned for the purpose of gathering Chestnuts, as such persons will be dealt with accoring to law without further notice. JACOB DINGES.

NOTICE.—Individuals receiving express packages at Spring Mills station, residing in Centre Hall, can get their express, the same day it arrives at Spring Mills, by calling at C. Dinges' store and settling for the same, as all express after this date will be unloaded there. JACOB DINGES.
Centre Hall, Sept. 18, 1879.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JNO. B. ROYER,
CATH. ROYER,
18sept 6t Administrators

CAUTION.—Sportsmen are hereby cautioned against hunting in the enclosed woods of the undersigned.
Sept. 18, JNO. R. LEE.

CAUTION.—The undersigned hereby warns all persons not to buy any of three bonds, each of $100, given to Jacob Hessig by me, as I did not receive value for same. JOHN KESIGLE.
11sept3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against shooting squirrels in the woods east of the buildings of the undersigned, in Potter township; sportsmen are requested to heed this notice. JACOB WAGNER, JR.
4 sept. 3t.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a tract of land situated in the Loop, in Potter twp., containing
FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,
more or less, Fifty acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a good FRAME HOUSE, a Log Barn, a SPRING OF NEVER-FAILING WATER, THREE ORCHARDS, and an excellent SITE FOR SAW MILL with good water power.

100 or 200 acres, with improvements will be sold separate if desired. The balance will be sold in timber lots of 20, 30, or 50 acres, or the whole tract will be sold together at a low price and on easy terms.

For further information address,
A. S. KERLIN, Lewistown, Pa.,
or A. A. KERLIN, McAlevy's Fort, Pa.
14 aug tf

For the coming
Fall and Winter
TRADE
WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.
Now is the Time!
Select Your Goods
FROM
FRESH,
NEW STOCK.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS
MADE TO ORDER

A LARGE STOCK OF
Sole Leather,
Calf-Skins, Kips,
ETC., ETC.,
At Bottom Prices.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa.

The Manchester *Guardian* says it is estimated that thirty thousand persons are still out of work in Glasgow. The iron trade only is doing well. The building trades are in the worst condition, and it will be necessary again to make provision to assist the unemployed during the coming winter.

St. Petersburg, September 10.—A telegram from the Governor of Smolenski of the 9th, announces a great fire in the town of Viazama, 100 miles from Smolenski. Two hundred houses and the prisons were burning. Assistance has been sent from Smolenski.

The greenbackers of Massachusetts, nominated Ben Butler for governor with Wendell Philips for lieutenant governor.

At the state fair there is a hatching machine all the time turning out little chickens. It attracts great attention.

London, Sept. 14.—It is reported that Suleiman Pasha, the prominent Turkish general of the Russo-Turkish war, died yesterday at Bagdad.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1 $1.00
Wheat No 2 95c
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $4 50
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Barley 50c
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Clean Sides, 6c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 12c.
Tub washed wool 30c.

Coal, Retail.		By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$5 00	$4 50
Stove,	$5 25	$4 75
Chestnut,	$5 00	$4 50
Pea,	$3 25	$3 00



CARD.

I. Guggenheimer

would announce, that being about to bring to Bellefonte the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOTHING ever brought to Centre county, that he will open out for

ABOUT 3 WEEKS
A
BRNACH STORE
In Centre Hall,
ON THE 15th OF OCTOBER.

Any persons that intend purchasing

Clothing

would do well to wait until then and examine his stock. 18sept 5t

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. SMITH, dress maker, Centre Hall, desires to call attention to her samples of trimmings of all kinds; also, samples of new styles dry goods. Cutting and fitting done to order, and old dresses cleaned and done over by her. Gentlemen's shirts, cuffs and collars made to order, and warranted to fit. Has also just received a new stock of Spring styles, fashion plates, patterns, etc Call and see. 15 ma tf

Pennsylvania College.
GETTYSBURG PENN'A.

Full corps of Professors. Course of study of the highest grade. Location attractive, healthful & moral. Libraries contain over 20,000 volumes. Two Reading Rooms with first-class periodicals. Expenses for tuition, room-rent, fuel and washing, $82. Boarding from $2 to $3 per week. Send for a catalogue to
PROF. P. M. BIKLE,
aug28 Sec'y of Faculty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
AMELIA HETTINGER,
M. L. RISHEL,
21 aug 6t Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentry on the estate of Joseph Bitner, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement.
JACOB BITNER,
J. G. SANKEY,
21 aug6t Executors.

AT
C. DINGES'
NEW STORE

You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.

He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.

TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.

He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange.

CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done n fashionable style. 1 july

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
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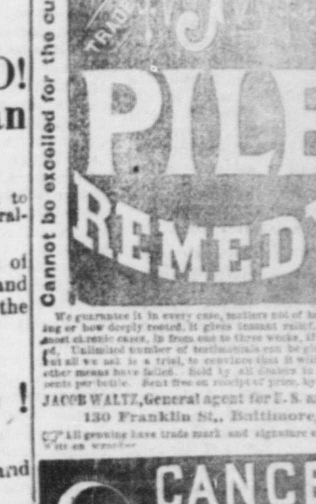
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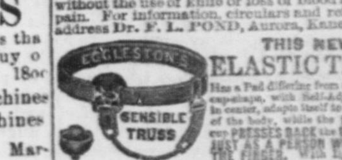
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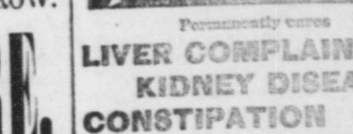
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Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
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DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and it has never failed to act efficiently."

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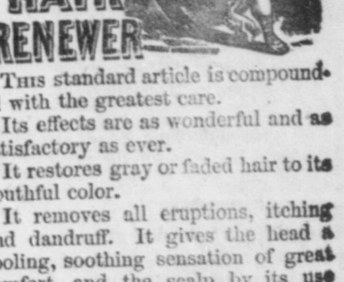
BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

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By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

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This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Nearly all the pawnbrokers of France are women.

The London skating 'rinks are to be turned into lawn-tennis grounds.

Chicago is manufacturing straw goods in great quantities for the milliners.

Eight, nine and even ten bridesmaids are seen at fashionable English weddings.

Thread lace of many different colors has been imported for the use of the milliners.

The *Modern Argo* believes that one girl in the kitchen is worth two at the front gate.

The richest unmarried woman in Pennsylvania is a daughter of the late Asa Packer.

Steelbirds' heads with jet beaks and eyes are among the ornaments imported for fall hats.

Basques are to be short and even all around, or else curved upward at the sides this winter, it is said.

Mr. Holloway is actively proceeding about the erection of the proposed college for women in England. The whole cost, it is said, will be more than $2,500,000.

Plumes for all bonnets, birds for these worn on dress occasions, and flowers for every-day wear, is said to be the winter programme of the milliners, so far as it is arranged.

Dresses made in the style of forty years ago with square necks, a little puff on the sleeve, a gathered skirt and short train, appear now and then at English parties.

The new silks for autumn wear have brocaded stripes of two or three colors, or else small shot figures. Those stripes are about an inch wide, and alternate with pencil lines of twilled satin. These silks will be used for sashes, side panels or vests.

Shirring is to be used in all kinds of fantastic ways this winter, and knife and box plaiting will appear on all skirts. Very few gowns will have the whole skirt plaited kilt fashion, possibly because that style is tolerably comfortable in winter.

Three or four stuffs are required to make black costumes now. First is the heavy silk of which the dress is ostensibly composed; then the velvet brocade for the draped sash, then the satin for pipings, and last of all the cheap silk of the underskirt.

Silver brooches, gold bracelets, fans of marabout feathers, crystal lockets, marquise rings of pearl and turquoise, and pins headed with a viscount's coronet in pearls and diamonds, are among the gifts recently bestowed on bridesmaids by English bridegrooms.

Some of the bonnets prepared for the autumn by the French milliners have the crown covered with plumage of a bird, and the brim hidden by gathered velvet or silk, and others have all the trimming placed on the brim, and the crown composed of silk or satin.

Something very like an absolutely indestructible article of millinery has been devised by English women who have the serge hats matching their traveling dresses made up without any wire or any net lining, the shape being given by running an elastic around the crown, and thick piping cords in the shirrings of the brim. A hat made in this fashion can neither be bent nor crushed, and cannot be made to look any worse, by any fury of wind or weather, then it does when new.

Plain Words to Careless Girls.

The tender and general feeling of sympathy for the suicide Lavinia Roach will rapidly abate now that the girl's history is known. She seems to have started in life with unusually good prospects, for though humbly born and bred she was so pleasing in face and manner as to excite the kindly interest of her betters. Had she maintained the self-control which is within the power of every woman she might to-day be a happy wife instead of a loathsome corpse. She preferred to have a "good time"—an expression not uncommon among girls, and not necessarily of a bad meaning, though the beginnings of tied good time are never with bad insant the end is almost universally disgraceful. To keep company with men apparently above their own station—men who dress well, have money and call themselves gentleman—is by such girls held to be a delightful honor, but not a particle of honor or respect does it ever bring them from their male companions. What they usually get is shame, disgrace and a terrible wounding of affections really pure that may have been honestly stimulated under promises foolishly believed. Some of these women have character enough to begin a new life, but the streets of any large city after nightfall show what becomes of most of them. Perhaps the womanly incentive to love some one unselfishly may be as strong in them as it ever was, but who will accept their love? The story of Lavinia Roach, pretty and lady-like to the day of her death, gives sufficient answer. If young women would extract the greatest possible happiness out of life let them never exchange the pleasures of their own social circle, humdrum though they may be, for the society of bright young men who can give them suppers and invite them to balls, drives and excursions. Men whose intentions are honorable woo girls at their homes, not by stealth and in out-of-the-way places.—*New York Herald.*

The Wonderful Liverpool Docks.

The Liverpool docks, as they stand at present, are among the wonders of the world. Since the formation of the first wet dock, in 1719, the extension of these inland basins has been continuous. Fifteen years ago they covered an area of water space to the extent of 277 acres, and the quays were nineteen miles in length. Since then there has been no cessation of dock extention. To enumerate or describe them would fill many pages. There are the Salthouse, Albert and Canning docks, the Clarence half-tide dock, the Prince's half-tide dock, the Manchester basin, the Wapping basin, the Coburg, Brunswick, Union, Toxteth and dozens of other docks, with the Goree Piazzas at the bottom of St. James' street, a short distance from the Town Hall. Every convenience and facility for the speedy transaction of business surrounds them. A broad open thoroughfare, tapping at right angles many of the principal streets, runs along their whole length; in this roadway is a double line of rails, which branch off also and surround several of the basins and docks; omnibuses and tram cars traverse it perpetually during the day from end to end. The scene is a busy one always. A hurrying polyglot multitude, constantly on the move in and out about the sheds; great vans and wains, laden with produce, cotton bales, ores, Manchester piece goods, cases of every size and description, containing cochineal, indigo, flax, jute, guano, mahogany, dressed hides and untanned, molasses, raw silk, and the thousand and one articles of home, colonial and foreign produce needed to carry on the manufacturing processes of the world; the engines rattling and puffing impatiently, as they sonter along with their long line of attendant wagons, *en route* for the great terminus higher up in the town.

Great Cities of the World.

London is the largest city in the world. The population of that part of the metropolis "within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality" was, in 1871, when the last census was taken, 3,254,260, but the population in that district is now estimated at 3,620,868. (The "City" of London, within the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, has less than 80,000 inhabitants.) Paris certainly is second, with 1,988,806 population, according to the census of December 31, 1876. The third, fourth and fifth places it is difficult to assign in their order. April 17, 1875, Vienna (including the suburbs) had 1,020,770 inhabitants; Behm & Wagner's tables since have estimated the population at 1,091,999. The population of New York city in 1875 was 1,046,037. Berlin, on the 9th of November last, had 1,045,682 inhabitants. Most of the books say in round numbers that Canton, Peking, Changchow, Siangtan and Singan, China, have each a million inhabitants, but these figures are mere guesses, and observations of late years tend to show that the existing estimates of Chinese population are greatly exaggerated. Maitin, indeed, while giving a population of 405,000,000, doubts if it is more than 300,000,000; our own impression is that the still lower estimates of from 220,000,000 to 250,000,000 are nearer the truth.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Fireman's Horrible Death.

Joseph E. Saffery, engineer of a tug-boat moored to a pier in New York, and his fireman, Leander Fuller, were sitting in the little engine-room, when they were startled by a sharp crackling noise that came from a pipe running through the engine-room. This pipe carried the steam from the drumhead to the engine, and both men, thoroughly experienced in their work, knew that the sound was caused by hot steam meeting cold water. They sprang to their feet at once, for the danger was imminent; but before either of them could stir, the bulkhead, a few feet forward of the engine-room, was blown off with a terrific explosion. The vessel was shaken from the bow to the stern, and much of her wookwork was shattered. The bulkhead trembled, and the noise was heard for blocks away.

The steam poured in a dense volume into the engine-room, horribly scalding the two men who were there. The front window was open, and afforded it easy access, but both the doors were closed. The engineer, however, escaped at the starboard side, badly scalded; but when the fireman rushed to the port door, he found it would not open more than a few inches, for the explosion had overthrown the funnel, cast it against the door, and rendered all egress at that side impossible. But, frenzied by the agony caused by the scalding steam, Fuller kicked and buffeted the closed door in his futile efforts to get out, and only when he had almost lost the appearance of humanity did he turn and rush toward the other door.

It was too late. The door, indeed stood wide open, as the engineer had left it, but the fireman was too weak to reach it. He had again and again inhaled the steam, and, with a quick, sharp cry of despair and agony, he sank on the floor of the engine-room.

Meanwhile the noise of the explosion had awakened every one in the vicinity, and a crowd of men and women were flocking down upon the bulkhead. It had also aroused the cook and the deck hand, William Hogan. The latter jumped from his berth, and, without waiting to dress himself, rushed on deck. He saw the fireman, now unconscious, lying on the floor of the engine-room, and dashing recklessly through the steam, he seized the prostrate man by the feet and dragged him out, fearfully scalding himself as he did so.

A dozen willing hands grasped the dying man as he was drawn upon the deck. A litter was quickly formed and he was taken to the nearest police station, the engineer, though terribly injured, walking bravely by his side. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and both men were taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where Fuller's clothes were removed piecemeal. He was found to be injured beyond all hope of recovery. The skin was peeled from every part of his body, and the hair and nails were scalded off. He recovered his senses slowly, but his sufferings were so excruciating that he was placed under the influence of morphine, and at six o'clock he died.

The engineer, Saffery, was also in terrible agony, but his injuries were not considered necessarily fatal.

Singular and Alarming Accidents.

A great calamity has befallen the Commune of Brusio (Switzerland) in the Grisons. At the close of a day of intense heat, a waterspout burst over the district; immense volumes of water rushed down the precipitous sides of the Piz di St. Remigio, bringing with them great pieces of rock and masses of earth, the Silcone overflowed its banks, and all the houses in Brusio, the church and the presbytery were flooded. No lives were lost, but many buildings were much damaged, and the crops are entirely ruined.

A correspondent of the *Bund*, writing from Uri, describes an extraordinary Alpine accident which happened recently, and nearly had a fatal termination. Dr. Gampert, of Ottenbach, with the guide Vincenz Bissig and Herr Gisler, of the Klausen Inn, had made the ascent of the Scherrhorns. As they were returning Gisler, who was acting as porter, and had on his back a load weighing seventy pounds, made a false step and slipped. He thereupon, against the desire of his companions, untied the rope by which they were attached, saying he might slip again, and he was determined to endanger no other life than his own. They were then on a steep ice slope. Shortly afterward Gisler did slip again, and, losing his footing, shot with frightful velocity in the direction of a crevasse forty feet deep and six feet wide. As he neared the brink, however, Gisler, who is a man of powerful frame and great presence of mind, contrived to spring to his feet, and, clearing the crevasse at a bound, alighted unhurt on the other side, where, the slope being less steep, he was able to keep his footing. He joined the others lower down the mountain, and all arrived safely in the evening at the Klausen Inn.

The Uses of the Tongue.

To taste and talk, of course! It does neither. An ulcerated tongue was lately cut entirely out at the Royal Free Hospital in London. Within a week the man was heard distinctly to say, "I should like some more beef tea." Blindfold a man, ask him to open his mouth wide and keep it open, put salt on his tongue, or a drop of wormwood oil; he cannot tell the difference.

Take half a teacupful of ice water, pour it into the center of a dose of castor oil; open the mouth, put the rim of the cup far back on the tongue, toss up the cup, down goes the oil without a taste of it, as long as you keep your month open, or do not allow the oil to touch the lips. Is taste then in the lips?

But, reader, where have you been all your life that you should know no better than to believe that the sense of taste is in the tongue or the lips? This may show how unobservant most persons are. The great and lamented Agassiz was brought by a painter to look at a fish; the artist himself thought it was as near perfection as possible. In an instant the philosopher said to him, "Don't you see you have left out three scales." To produce the sensation of taste, the tongue, the lips and the substance must all come in contact at the same time, or in the process of smacking the lips.—*Hall.*

A Glass Mountain.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone Park of North America is nothing less than a mountain of obsidian or volcanic glass. Near the foot of Beaver Lake, a band of explorers came upon this remarkable mountain, which rises at that place in columnar cliffs and rounded bosses to many hundreds of feet in altitude, from hissing hot springs at the margin of the lake. As it was desirable to pass that way, the party had to cut out a road through the steep glassy barricade. This they effected by making huge fires on the glass to thoroughly heat and expand it, and then dashing the cold water of the lake against the heated surface, so as to suddenly cool and break it up by shrinkage. Large fragments were in this way detached from the solid side of the mountain, then broken up small by sledge hammers and picks, not, however, without severe lacerations of the hands and faces of the men from flying splinters. In the Grand Cemon of the Gibbon river the explorers also found precipices of yellow, black and banded obsidian hundreds of feet high. The natural glass of these localities has from time immemorial been used by the Indians to tip their spears and arrows.

The Sweet Hay of Moncton.

Growing in the meadows here and there on the marshes at Moncton, Ont., there is a "sweet hay" that would startle a western hayfield. The perfume it exhales is very sweet and very lasting. Little ornamental and work baskets are woven from it, and it retains its sweet perfume for years. You can smell this hay when you drive past the meadows, and it is enough to make you wish you were a horse, to be fed on such ambrosial hay as this. It is a perfume not altogether unlike, although much sweeter than sweet clover; but grows in much sweeter places. Sweet clover grows more thickly in Happy Hollow than in any place I know of. But sweet hay grows in the pleasant meadows on the sea marshes and by the tidal creeks and rivers. It mingles with the home-like odor of the new-mown hay; while you smell it you can hear the cheery song of the mowers, and now and then the clink of the scythe stone ringing a pleasant accompaniment to the song. There is a smell of brine too, in the breeze that steals in from the sea, and a scent of pine that it catches from the hill.—*Burlington Hawkeye Correspondence.*

Cunning men always get beaten in the long run, because they are just as dul on one side as they are sharp on the other.

The Longest Beard in the World.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post and Tribune* writes from Adrian, Mich., of a certain Edwin Smith, who is the possessor of a remarkable beard. The correspondent says: Ordinarily Mr. Smith and his beard would not attract especial attention. He does not let it sway at its own free will at all times, but keeps it tied in a compact bunch under his chin, holding it fast with thread and hairpins. When thus "done up" it does not appear to be of unusual length unless the observation is close. So while it has come to be generally known in the vicinity of Mr. Smith's residence that his beard is unusually long, but few people have seen it in all its enormous length except as hereinafter stated. He is forty-seven years of age. He is about six feet high and weighs 145 pounds. His hair and beard are sandy and tinged with gray. He has a pale face, blue eyes, a high forehead, and an intelligent and pleasant appearance. At thirteen years of age he began to raise a beard, and while yet a young schoolboy was possessed of a light silken covering to face and neck, rivaling in length that of many of his seniors. But he became tired of this, and shaved almost daily for several years, keeping his face smooth and beardless. He continued to attend school in what used to be known as the Sherman district, Huron county. The growth of his beard was not, however, sufficiently rapid to attract any special notice. In 1858 he came to Michigan, where he married. His health from boyhood has not been of the best, bilious and lung troubles being most common. In 1861 his health failed, and he went to California in the hope of regaining it.

It was the fashion among the miners of those days to allow their beards to grow. It was agreed among several of them, Mr. Smith among the number, that they would allow their beards to grow for six months, and see which could at the end of that time boast of the longest. Mr. Smith outstripped all rivals, and allowed his beard to grow from then on. The nature of the miners' work made it convenient to tie or fasten the beard under the chin. In this way Mr. Smith first became accustomed to wearing it long, with the superfluous length tied up out of the way. "And now," said he, "you see what it has grown to." And as your correspondent looked from the smiling face of the man, and then turned to go on a search for the other end of the beard, he thought of the story of the steeple which was so tall that you had to look twice to see the top of it. There could be no mistake about it. Each individual hair stretched its silken, wavy length from face to floor. "Now I will show you how long it is," said Mr. Smith, and he stepped upon a chair and stood erect. Still its length was so great that the foot could be placed on the ends, which touched the floor. The beard has been carefully trimmed, so that it is of even weight and size to the very end. Unrolling a little paper which was laid away in a drawer, he said, "That's its length last winter," and unwound a seemingly endless hair. When measured it was found to be seven feet four inches long. "Now we will measure the beard as it is to-day," said he, and looked for th yard-stick. Seven feet six inches and a half was the length.

The Bowery Boy.

The New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says: The *Times* has been lamenting over the disappearance of the Bowery boy, once one of the most picturesque adjuncts of Gotham, and it tells of an interview that Thackeray had with him one night on a Bowery corner. The specimen was one of the best, and Thackeray, just to try him and see what sort of a creature he was, went up to him and said: "My friend, I should like to go to Broadway." "Well," replied Mose, in his peculiar drawl, and looking patronizingly at the gray haired novelist, "You can go, sonny, if you won't stay too long." This satisfied Thackeray that the Bowery boy was a queer customer. But the specimen he met was more polite than one accosted in the same way by another stranger. "My friend," he said, "I want to go to the Astor House." "Well, said Mose, without taking the "Long Nine" cigar from between his lips, "Why the deuce don't you go?" That was a good deal more like the real Bowery boy of old times than the answer to Thackeray. But the Bowery Boy really has disappeared. A few relics of him may still be seen in out of the way places, but the man himself is gone. He began to die when the old fire department was disbanded, and he is now little more than a tradition. The Bowery boy was usually to be seen between Grand street and Chatham square. That neighborhood is now almost entire given over to lager beer saloons and disreputable music halls. Twenty years ago it was one of the headquarters of the gamblers, but you find none of these gentry in the neighborhood now. No quarter in New York has changed more than the Bowery. It used to be a very good place for business, and a number of large dry goods stores were there. The Bowery boy himself has left no successor We have roughs and rowdies in abundance yet, but they are all of a bruta type, and no more like the Bowery boy of twenty years ago than the Fifth avenue swell, with a round piece of glass stuck in one eye, is like a gentleman.

A German Heroine.

A gamekeeper living in a solitary house near Welheim left his daughter at home by herself to prepare the dinner, on a recent Sunday, while he and the rest of his family went to church. They had not been gone long when an old man, apparently half dead with cold, solicited charity at the house, and the young woman, out of compassion, let him in and went into the kitchen to prepare him some soup. Through a window which communicated from the kitchen with the room in which she left him she perceived that he had dropped the beard he wore when he entered; that he now appeared a robust man, and that he was pacing the chamber with a poniard in his hand. Finding no mode of escape, she armed herself with a chopper in one hand and the boiling soup in the other, and, entering the room where he was, first threw the soup in his face, and then struck him a blow with the hatchet on the neck, which brought him to the ground senseless. At this moment a fresh knock at the door occasioned her to look out of an upper window, when she saw a strange hunter who demanded admittance, and on her refusal threatened to break open the door. She immediately got her father's gun, and, as he was proceeding to put his threat into execution, she shot him through the right shoulder, on which he made his way back to the forest. Half an hour after a third person came and asked after an old man who must have passed that way. She said she knew nothing of him, and, after useless menaces if she did not open the door, he also proceeded to break it in, when she shot him dead on the spot. The excitement of her courage being now at an end, her spirits began to sink, and she fired shots and screamed from the windows until some gendarmes were attracted to the house, but nothing would induce her to open the door until the return of her father from church.

A Family's Tragic End.

A few miles from Wittsburg, St. Francis county, Arkansas, lived a widow named Hammett. The woman was engaged in farming, and, though she had two grown sons, was compelled to employ a young man to superintend farm labors. Mrs. Hammett was about forty years of age. The laborer was a mere boy, but an attachment soon sprang up between the widow and the youth, which ended in a matrimonial proposal. The wedding day was fixed. The two sons, hearing of the matrimonial arrangements that had been made between their mother and the stripling, called upon her and tried to dissuade her from marriage. The widow refused to accept her sons' counsel. The sons made threats but the widow affirmed that she loved the young man, and would marry him at all hazards. The sons went away, and at the appointed time the young man appeared, attired for the wedding. The minister came, and friends were assembled. "Thou art man and wife" had hardly been pronounced, when a flash at the window, followed by a loud report, terrified the women and astonished the men. Another flash, another report, and the newly made husband sank to the floor. The widow's younger son was the murderer. He fled, but was captured. Next day the young husband died, and shortly afterward the widow's younger son, in attempting to escape, was shot and killed; and report says that shortly afterward the elder brother went to his mother's house and beat her brains out with a club.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Senator Conkling was temporary president and Vice-President Wheeler permanent president of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Alonzo B. Cornell was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot, receiving 234 votes to 106 for Robertson, 40 for Starin, 35 for Pomeroy, 34 for Hiscock and 1 for Sloan. The remainder of the State ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Hoskins; Comptroller, J. W. Wadsworth; Secretary of State, General J. B. Carr; Treasurer, Nathan D. Wendell; Attorney-General, Hamilton Ward; State Engineer, Howard Soule. The platform adopted pledges the party to "national supremacy, equal rights, free elections and honest money;" arraigns the Democratic Representatives in Congress as guilty both of revolutionary attempts and nullifying schemes; declares an uncompromising opposition to any attempt to repeal the national election laws; asserts that the Republican party "neither justifies nor tolerates military interference with elections," but "seeks only to protect the ballot-box from the interference of force and fraud;" charges that the Democratic party "forced the extra session of Congress without warrant or excuse, prosecuting its partisan purposes by revolutionary methods and persistently obstructing resumption," and that "its Southern element answers conciliation only with violence;" affirms that "the successful resumption of specie payments, despite Democratic prediction and hostility, is the crowning element of the Republican financial policy," and that "our whole currency should be kept at par with the monetary standard of the commercial world, and any attempt to debase the standard, to depreciate the paper or deteriorate the coin, should be firmly resisted;" protests "against the partisan and unpatriotic greed which expels old Union soldiers from their well deserved rewards and advances Confederate soldiers to their places;" maintains that the economical administration of State affairs has been achieved through Republican measures, and that the attempt of a Republican Legislature to reform unequal tax laws was unwarrantably defeated by the present Democratic executive; and in conclusion affirms that moneyed and transportation corporations, being created for public use, should be so supervised and regulated "as to secure the just and impartial treatment of all interested."

At the State Convention of the New York Prohibitionists, held in Syracuse, a full ticket, headed by John W. Mears for Governor, was put in the field, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the license system; declaring that woman's voice should be heard at the polls, and asserting that as the Republican, Democratic and Greenback parties are "hopelessly wedded to the rum power," a separate prohibition party is "an indispensable political necessity of the times."

Lewis Gray, age twenty-seven, and Charles Jones, age twenty-one, were blown into small pieces by an explosion of nitro-glycerine with which they were about to operate upon an oil well at Bells Camp, Pa. A team of horses and a buggy were also blown to atoms by the terrible explosion.

Involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy against the Rev. W. H. H. Murray have been begun at Guilford, Conn.

The small sailing yacht West Wind capsized at Henderson Harbor, nine miles from the town of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and of the nine men on board seven were drowned. The seven men who were drowned attempted to swim half a mile to the shore, while the two saved clung to a spar until rescued. Five of those lost leave families.

Six weeks after the wife of ex-Sheriff Kern, of Philadelphia, had been bitten by a pet dog she exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and in a few days died in great agony.

In Boston Charles Demond, late treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, has been held for examination on a charge of embezzling $8,000 from the society.

In answer to the appeal of the Memphis Howards for pecuniary help Jay Gould telegraphed from New York, giving them $5,000 and promising to pay their daily expenses until further notice.

Western and Southern States.

Joseph W. Hunt, president of the Toledo Delphos and Burlington railroad, while attempting to cross a side track where an engine was shifting cars at Delphos, Ohio, was caught between the bumpers and crushed into insensibility. He fell to the ground and several cars ran over him, causing instant death. The deceased was quite prominent in railroad circles.

The first bale of new cotton was sold the other day in Louisville, Ky., at auction, bringing twenty cents per pound. It came from Trezevant, Tenn.

A horrible tragedy has been enacted at Waynesville, Ohio. People passing the house of Mrs. Hatte, a widow of thirty-five, noticed a sickening smell, and on entering they found the dead bodies of Mrs. Hatte, her sister, named Meeks, and her sister's daughter Myrtle. Mrs. Hatte's skull had been crushed in, apparently with a blow from a hatchet, and her body was found lying under the bed, with much of her face eaten away by the rats. Mrs. Meeks' throat had been cut while she was lying on the bed, and the little girl stabbed in the breast while lying on a pallet on the floor, where she slept. The house was in the utmost disorder, blood being smeared over the beds and floor, though a bag of lime had been brought in, evidently since the commission of the crime, and emptied on the floor, to act as a disinfectant and absorb the odor of the decaying flesh. The triple murder had evidently been committed some days, and it was discovered further that William Anderson, an eighteen-year-old son of Mrs. Hatte by a divorced husband, was missing. The boy evidently had committed the crime, as he had been seen entering the house since the night the murder must have been done, and had told every one that his mother, aunt and cousin had gone to Cincinnati. A few nights before the discovery of the bodies the boy went to Cincinnati, and on the night of his arrival he slept with his father, who is employed in a railroad office there. The next day William Anderson left Cincinnati for Waynesville, but never arrived, as his dead body was found in a water-tank at Plainville, a station ten miles from the former city. He had a pistol in his hand, and had shot himself through the head. The boy seemingly had no motive to the murder, and the theory of the authorities is that his father is in some way implicated in the crime. The father has been arrested.

Elijah Frost, "Bige" Gibson and Thomas McCracken, under arrest at Willets, Cal., for stealing a saddle and some harness, were taken from the constable by a mob and hanged.

While Deputy Collector James A. Ray, with two assistants, was attempting the capture of an illicit distillery in Barren county, Ky., six or eight men rose from ambush and with shotguns and pistols began firing on the revenue officers. The latter returned the fire, killing one man, badly wounding another and dispersing the rest.

Revenue Agent Latham, at Huntsville, Ala., reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington the seizure and destruction of several distilleries, and the capture of the parties operating them in Cullman, Marion, Lamar and Winston counties.

By a fall of a scaffold in the new Opera House at Leavenworth, Kan., Charles Brown and William Yakom were fatally injured.

Thomas Wilson, a retired merchant who died recently in Baltimore in his ninety-second year, has bequeathed $720,000 to charitable institutions in that city. The Thomas Wilson Sanitarium for the Children of the Poor gets $500,000, and the Thomas Wilson Fuel Saving Society $200,000.

The California State election has resulted in the success of Perkins, Republican candidate for Governor, by about 20,000 plurality over Glenn and White, candidates of the Anti-Monopolists' and Workingmen's parties, respectively. In San Francisco the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Workingmen's candidate for mayor is elected, running ahead of his ticket. The rest of the city ticket is divided among the Republican and Workingmen's candidates. The Republicans elected their railroad commissioner in the northern district and the Workingmen theirs in the city and southern districts. Three and perhaps all four of the Republican candidates for Congress have been elected, although the contest is very close in the city district.

The excursion steamer Alaska, of the Detroit and Put in Bay line, while a few miles from the mouth of the Detroit river, in Lake Erie, on her down trip, at eleven o'clock in the morning, exploded the dome of her boiler, instantly killing the two engineers and one deck hand, and seriously scalding ten other deck hands—two fatally. Of the large number of passengers on board only one was slightly injured, and the rest were taken off by a passing steamer.

While several workmen on a new bridge over the Jones falls, at the intersection of Calvert street, Baltimore, were engaged at work, the scaffolding gave way, causing the death of two men and seriously injuring several others.

The trial of the men engaged in the killing of Judge Chisholm, his son and daughter has begun at DeKalb, Miss.

The citizens of York county, Va., are moving for a national centennial celebration, on October 19, 1881, of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

A two-story brick building in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, fell in, burying a number of persons in the ruins. Colonel B. J. Vandesande and two children of Mrs. Bell were killed.

Quincy, Ill., has had a fire which destroyed a number of buildings, causing an estimated damage of $125,000.

Foreign News.

The Spanish government declares it will send 20,000 troops, with ample funds, to quell the threatened general revolt in Cuba; and it has decided to instruct the Spanish Minister at Washington to insist that the United States compel Cuban refugees and filibusters to respect neutral obligations.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British troops in South Africa, telegraphs that King Cetywayo has only two or three Zulu followers with him. His prime minister, two of his sons and three of his brothers have surrendered, with 650 head of royal cattle. Arms and cattle are being surrendered daily.

The Chilians have abandoned the blockade of Iquique, Peru.

The Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia have had a cordial meeting at Alexandrowo.

The waters of the River Theiss, in Hungary, continue to subside, and the site of the submerged city Szegedin will soon be dry. Eight more corpses have recently been found in that city.

It is reported that the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Germany have approved the project of an international exhibition at Berlin in 1885.

According to officials statistics the Italian harvest of this year shows a deficiency of 10,000,000 quintals of maize, 5,000,000 quintals of wheat and 2,000,000 quintals of other grain.

Ross Lambert, light-house keeper, and Mr. Murray, purser of a steamer, were drowned near Southampton, Ontario, by the upsetting of a life-boat in which they were going to the assistance of the crew of a scow that had overturned.

Violent storms in the Gulf of Finland caused the river Neva to rise to the level of the streets. The canals in the center of St. Petersburg overflowed, and the faubourgs were under water. Iron roofs were blown from houses and churches in all directions. The guns of the citadel were fired and notices issued warning the inhabitants to take precautions against the floods.

Eighty-four young persons have been sent from Moscow to Siberia for political offences.

An audience of nearly twenty thousand persons was present in Agricultural Hall, London, when Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached his last sermon in the British metropolis.

Intense excitement has been created throughout India and Great Britain by news of the massacre, by twelve Afghan regiments at Cabul, of the entire British Embassy, including Major Cavagnari, the English Envoy to the Ameer Yakob Khan. The revolt began by the arrival at the Afghan capital of several Afghan regiments, who came to demand their arrears of pay, revolted and were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed. The British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers, and set on fire. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshah to the assistance of Major Cavagnari, of the British Embassy, but General Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine, and they fought with unflinching bravery, killing a large number of the mutineers. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed. Major Cavagnari was a man of marked ability. He was the second member of the Embassy which last year was stopped at the Khyber Pass by the Afghans, and was the officer who went forward to parley with the Ameer's sentinels. During the war he was always at the front when there was any fighting to be done, and at the close of hostilities he negotiated and signed the treaty of peace.

News has been received of the wreck off the island of Mocha in the Pacific Ocean of the steamship Illimani, one of the finest and most powerful vessels owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. All the passengers and crew were landed safely.

News of The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

The death at New Orleans of General Hood and his wife left their large family of young children in a destitute condition, and subscriptions for their benefit are being raised.

The fever is spreading in the suburbs of Memphis and ranging toward the country. A Memphis dispatch says: "John Johnson, resident member of the State Board of Health, has begun to enforce the rules for disinfecting houses wherein yellow fever has existed, whether the patients died or recovered. The trouble is not so much above the ground as below it, and so long as vaults reeking with filth and the excretia of yellow fever patients are permitted to exist, the fumigation and disinfection of houses will turn out to be a signal failure. Next year the same causes will produce like effects under the same conditions, atmospheric and otherwise."

In consequence of the unusual violence of yellow fever at Havana during the past summer and the fatality of the disease in vessels which left that port, the royal order of November 4, 1848, has been revived and will be enforced. It provides that no vessel carrying above sixty persons, including passengers and crew, shall leave Havana without having a physician and a clergyman on board. Vessels will inevitably be detained if the order is not complied with.

The Memphis Howards have issued the following appeal: "The Howard Association of Memphis, after having battled for the past two months with the dread destroyer in their midst, find every dollar in their treasury exhausted, several hundred sick and convalescents to be provided for, and a large number of nurses to be paid. We were hopeful in the beginning that, with the fund then on hand, we would be able to provide and care for the sick that would be thrown upon our hands, but the fever has continued to spread, and with two long months of danger yet before us, we are left no alternative but to appeal to the charity of the nation for substantial aid. The generous people throughout the Union will not fail to respond to the call for help. We feel that we are performing a sacred duty to the impoverished and distressed people among whom our lot is cast. The bounty of a common people was showered upon us in 1878, and to those same willing givers we now appeal. It help is not speedily furnished we will be compelled to abandon the work we have been engaged in, and leave hundreds to suffer and die for want of a Howard's helping hand." The environs of Memphis have been quarantined, fifty mounted men being employed as a patrol guard to prevent communication.

Up to the sixth there had been 1,005 yellow fever cases and 272 deaths in Memphis.

Dr. G. B. Thornton, president of the Memphis Board of Health, is confident that the plague has passed its maximum, and is steadily on the decline.

Interesting Scientific Facts.

Air is about 816 times lighter than common water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 4,160 pounds.

An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,340 pounds.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it can be made to occupy 5,600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 23,000 pounds to produce like effect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk 18,000 times.

One hundred pounds of Dead sea water contains forty-six pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is ninety-six inches.

The explosive force of close confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

The greatest artificial cold ever produced is ninety-one degrees Fahrenheit.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second in the air, 4,960 in the water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass and from 4,636 to 17,000 in wood.

Water obstructs one-half of the perpendicular rays of the sun in seventeen feet and three-fourths in thirty-four feet, and less than one-thousandth part reaches the depth of 200 feet; hence the bottom of deep water is in total darkness.

Increase in Lunacy.

Dr. Lush, the president of the British Medico-Psychological Association, in the course of an address delivered to the members, drew attention to a marked increase of late years in lunacy. In the first report of the commissioners on lunacy they state that in June, 1846, there were in England and Wales 23,000 persons of unsound mind. The population was then about 17,000,000, now it is 25,000,000, and it is estimated that on the first of January, 1879, there were 70,823 persons in England and Wales who needed the protection of the lunacy laws. It appears, therefore, that while the population has increased at the rate of forty-five per cent., the number of lunatics in detention has risen at the rate of 250 per cent. Assuming that another thirty-three years will yield similar results, accommodation will have to be provided in 1912 for nearly a quarter of a million of insane or imbecile persons in England and Wales. The true solution of the difficulty, he thought, is to be sought—1st. In increased family responsibility. 2d. In educating the popular belief in the gravity of the disease itself. 3d. In further State interference if possible. 4th. In increased efforts to make the lot of insane persons under detention as little irksome as is consistent with safety and the conditions of their malady. Beyond these he feared not much can be done or hoped for; less ought not to be required; and if, instead, a callous indifference continues to prevail as to the extent of insanity, grave and calamitous results, to be discovered only when too late to be repaired, must follow a neglect of the accepted teachings of medical science and experience.

New Hampshire's manufactures last year amounted to over $96,000,000, among them being $30,588,500 worth of cotton goods, $11,709,000 of boots and shoes, and $9,222,000 of woolens.

Boat Life in Canton.

Writing from Canton, China, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The boat life has a pleasant feature to visitors, as it is pleasant when you come and go to your ship, as I do every day to the Ashuelot, to see a floating world around you, to see the flower boats, to hear the sound of music and singing far into the night. These boats swarm along the river banks. They are called sampans, and are a large, clumsy boat, varying in size from ten to twenty feet. The center of the boat is arched over, and this forms kitchen, dining-room and sleeping-room. The boats ply up and down the river, doing what odds and ends of work may fall to them They cluster around our boat like bees around a flower garden. If you go to the gangway and make a signal, a dozen will come hurrying and scuffling, and you can go ashore for ten cents. Once that you select a boat the proprietor attends you while you are in port, awaits for you at the landing, and at the vessel's side. Some of the boats, called flower boats, are fitted up for their entertainment, and Chinamen in search of recreation go on board and hear the music and take supper and float up and down the river. The boats are in all cases—all that I have observed—managed by women and children. The men go on shore and work as laborers, and return to their homes at night. Their life is on their boats, and thousands—taking the whole Chinese coast I might easily say hundreds of thousands—of families spend their lives on these frail shells, and know no world beyond the movements of the tides and the dipping of the oars.

Learning from physiological sources that carrying a pitcher of water on the head would conduce to a graceful poise of the system, a down-town girl tried the experiment. She hasn't paid for the pitcher yet, and she is anxiously inquiring for something to take water spots out of her best silk.—*New Haven Register.*

Dr. E. B. Foote's *Health Monthly* avers that "it is now possible to reproduce the voice and the handwriting at a great distance by means of an electric wire and suitable apparatus, and an instrument is being perfected which will make a photograph in Boston of a person sitting before a camera in New York."

The Products of Indigestion.

Inability of the stomach to act upon the food is productive of serious and speedy mischief to the entire bodily economy. The circulation languishes and grows poor; leanness, pallor, and a loss of muscular and organic power supervene; but, worse than this, the functions associated with and dependent upon digestion, such as evacuation and the secretion of bile, grow irregular, and the organs whose business it is to discharge those functions become badly disordered This disastrous state of things is more readily and thoroughly rectified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than any known medicinal agent. The stomach being invigorated, the life-giving principles of the blood are increased, the system properly nourished, leanness and debility overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly regulated.

Gaps made in the flesh by abscesses and ulcers speedily disappear without leaving a scar when Henry's Carbolic Salve is the agent employed to heal them. This standard article cures the worst sores, eradicates cutaneous eruptions, relieves the pain of burns, banishes pimples and blotches from the skin and has proved to be eminently successful in remedying rheumatism and soreness of the throat and chest. Sold by all druggists.

A cough, cold or sore throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Twenty-five cents a box.

$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

What $10 has done in Wall street by legitimate stock speculations. Pamphlets containing two unerring rules for success mailed free to any person upon application.

Address, A. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.

If you are satisfied to have a poor organ, or run the risk of having a poor one, take any organ that is offered you. But if you desire to be sure of having the very best, insist on having a Mason & Hamlin, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

Judge for Yourself.

By sending thirty-five cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, P. O. Drawer 31, Fultonville, N. Y.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

Insist on having C. Gilbert's Starches.

Why not make up your minds, at present, what hotel you are going to stop at when you arrive in New York? The Grand Central on Broadway is now kept on both the American plan at $2.50 to $3.00, and the European plan at $1.00 and upward, per day.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	08¼ @ 08¾
Calves—State Milk	02¼ @ 03
Sheep	03½ @ 0 ½
Lambs	04¼ @ 05¼
Hogs—Live	03¾ @ 04
Dressed	04¼ @ 04¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 0 @ 4 85
Western, good to fancy	4 40 @ 5 85
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10¼ @ 1 11
White State	1 11 @ 1 11
Rye—State	67 @ 67
Barley—Two Rowed State	70 @ 70
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	44½ @ 46½
Southern Yellow	46½ @ 46½
Oats—White State	32 @ 38
Mixed Western	27 @ 32½
Hay—Retail grades	70 @ 80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	40 @ 45
Hops—State, 1878	07 @ 18
Pork—Mess	8 60 @ 8 60
Lard—City Steam	05 5 @ 05 85
Petroleum—Crude ....04⅞@05⅛	Refined—06½
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36 @ 38
Butter—State Creamery	16 @ 17½
Dairy	13 @ 16
Western Creamery	09 @ 15
Factory	15 @ 17½
Cheese—State Factory	05 @ 10½
Skims	01 @ 02½
Western Factory	03½ @ 05½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	15 @ 15½
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 35 @ 5 50
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 08 @ 1 08
Amber	1 10 @ 1 10
Rye—State	58 @ 61
Corn—State Yellow	47 @ 47½
Oats—Mixed	31 @ 34
Butter—Creamery Extra	17 @ 19
Cheese—New York Factory	05½ @ 05½
Petroleum—Crude....05 @05	Refined, 0 ½
BUFFALO.	
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	4 75 @ 5 25
Wheat—Red Winter	1 01 @ 1 01
Corn—New Western	40 @ 40
Oats—State	36 @ 36
Barley—Two Rowed State	65 @ 75
BOSTON.	
Beef—Cattle, live weight	04½ @ 04¾
Sheep	04½ @ 05½
Hogs	04½ @ 04¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 00 @ 8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	50 @ 51
Oats—Extra White	40 @ 43
Rye—State	67 @ 70
Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine	39 @ 40
Unwashed, " "	28 @ 29
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Cattle, live weight	03½ @ 04½
Sheep	03½ @ 08½
Lambs	05½ @ 06
Hogs	04½ @ 04½

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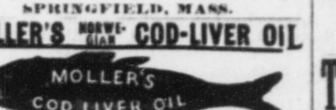
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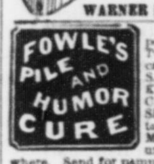
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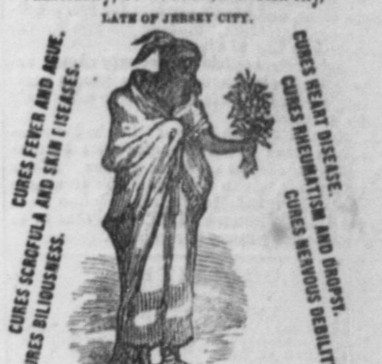
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